PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,596—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
23rd Sept.	ORIENTAL	5624	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6084		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th "	ARABIA	7983		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7951
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	6505
25th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	8000		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5264	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7983		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS BOOKED.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5 916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,835	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,670	Etienne	30th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VARIA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitt	11th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	25 Sep. 9 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	26 Sep. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	28 Sep. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	22 Sep. on arrival E. mail (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510, tons, on MONDAY 25th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY 28th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 27th, September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
20th September, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Moser	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. "
IMPERATOR	F. Moser	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 330	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,999	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 420. Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	29th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 300; Port Said, Rs. 300.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 560.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 600.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Read	3456	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3286	28th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafte Abrey	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3269	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building, Bombay

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	... " 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... " 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... " 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

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HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc. or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS, CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

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PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and over wrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,

FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0 27 0 " 30-0 33 0
Double Collars	" 3-0 3 12

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by annual contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrod of London) in fair working condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. a.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
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To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 2	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	23 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 15	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	65 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	65 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	66 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	66 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	66 7	48 12	39 0	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	66 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	66 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 4	34
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 3	45 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 2	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 3	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

ORGAN RECITAL,

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd,

AT 6-0 P. M.

1. Prelude and Fugue ... ... Mendelssohn.
2. Andante Pastoral ... ... Salome.
3. Air "O, God have Mercy" ... ... Mendelssohn.
   Mr. G. F. Hill.
4. Sous les bois ... ... Guilmant.
5. Allegretto in Canon Form ... ... Salome.
6. Air—"Be thou faithful unto death" ... Mendelssohn.
   Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
7. Meditation ... ... Renklauf.
8. Hymn No. 185, during which a Collection will be made on behalf of the All Saints Sisters' works.
9. War March of the Priests ... ... Mendelssohn.

Organist—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

S.S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be [illegible]

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents,

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th September, 1905.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LD.,

NOTICE.—In accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on the 20th day of September, 1905, A DIVIDEND of Rs. (12,) Twelve per share free of Income Tax being 12 per cent on the paid-up Capital will be made payable at the registered office of the Company Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road, on and after WEDNESDAY the 27th day of September, 1905, to the registered shareholders standing on the register on the 13th day of September, 1905, on the production of share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
BREUL AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.
THE HINGOLEE PRESS CO., LD.

Bombay 20th September, 1905.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P. M., on 9th October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1906, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere.

Form No.	1 consists of	Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
" "	2	Do. Ajmere Do.
" "	3	Kerosine oil, Parel delivery.
" "	4	Do. for Ajmere Parel delivery.
" "	5	Waste cotton, Parel delivery.
" "	6	Do. Ajmere delivery.
" "	7	Cocoanut oil, Parel delivery.
" "	8	Leather good, Ajmere delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed, "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c." and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany all or any of the Tenders, without which no tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company."

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.

7 All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay 18th September, 1905.

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WILL RE-OPEN on SUNDAY, the 15th October. For Prospects apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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A. R. ANDERSON.
Chief Engineer S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, 16th September, 1905.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEER on Rs 600. per mensem. Experience on Railway construction works essential.

Applications with COPIES of recent TESTIMONIALS should be addressed to the Undersigned and should reach him on or before 10th proximo.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Ch ef Engineer, S. M. Railway,

Dharwar, 16th September, 1905.

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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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Reserve Fund ..... " 90,000

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,330,875
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Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

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Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.
Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Assurances matured longevity. Endowment Policies and Pensions till death to reward Apply to

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Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
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Manager.

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FOR SALE OR REPAIRED.—Solid Leather Trunks; Canvas and Wooden Trunks. Dress, Suit, and Shirt Cases. Gladstone, kit, etc., Bags. Collar Boxes. Bed-Straps. Cigar cases, etc. etc. Reasonable Prices.—J. Oakes & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WE ARE TAXIDERMISTS.

WE mean practical European Taxidermists. Taxidermists To His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. English Standard Work. Moderate Charges.—J. OAKES & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Stands lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particulars apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Maider of Vienna, 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0 4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0 4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1 0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2 0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. R. Plunket	3 0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2 0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby	0 4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0 4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott	0 4
Do. do. in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0 8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.	
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakravarty	0 4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal	0 8

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Each succeeding week	" 5

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[illegible]

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Coupons, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietors of the Bombay Gazette."

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COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

POEMS
BY ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.
The Roll of the Kettle drum Illustrated.
Rs. 4-8.

INDIAN LOVE
BY LAURENCE HOPE.
Author of 'The Garden of Kama'
Rs. 4-6,

	Rs. a.
MISREPRESENTATIVE MEN. By Harry Graham. Illustrated by F. Strothmann ...	2 10
THE GOLFER'S RUBAIYAT. By H. W. Boynton	3 1
THE WORKS OF CHARLES AND MARY LAMB. By E. V. Lucas. Complete edition.	5 10
BALLADS OF THE MARATHAS. Rendered into English verse from the Marathi Originals by Harry Arbuthnot Acworth	3 12
HORACE AT CAMBRIDGE. By Owen Seaman. Author of "In Cap and Bells," "The Battle of the Boys"	3 1
NEW LAYS OF IND. Personal Reminiscences of an Indian Civilian. By Aleph Re... ...	2 3
VERSE AND WORSE. By Harry Graham ...	3 1
THE BAB BALLADS. By W. S. Gilbert. With numerous illustrations	5 10
THE BALLAD OF BRAU-BROCADE. And other Poems of the 18th Century. By Austin Dobson. With Fifty-five Illustrations. By Hugh Thomson	2 3
FOR ENGLAND Poems written during Estrangement. By William Watson... ...	2 3
THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA. By Louisa Stuart Costello	3 12
POEMS AND BALLADS. By A. C. Swinburne	5 4
THE WORKS OF SIR LEWIS MORRIS ...	4 8
THE TREASURY OF SACRED SONG. Selected from the English Lyrical Poetry of four Centuries. With Notes Explanatory and Biographical by F. T. Palgrave...	3 6
WESSEX POEMS AND OTHER VERSES. By Thomas Hardy. With 30 Illustrations ...	4 8

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ouda, 3409 tons, Captain Falton sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Hinda, 3397 tons, Captain J W Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c. in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain H M Cuthbah, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 190 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2476 tons, Captain J Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachee, with a general and same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Neptune, 2153 tons, Captain A Henderson, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 6th September with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 3000 tons, Captain J B Nuttall, arrived in harbour to-day from Liverpool 23rd August with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Brown, 2 sisters Roniainis, Mr G Gullivu, Mr S Montegue, Mr Bodford, Mr and Mrs Mozoseni, Mr Clements and 6 deck.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Imperator from Trieste Yesterday:—Revd Anderson Brown Capt Ashgarali Capt and Mrs C J Bisbop Mrs Rosa Bentjien Miss Clara Bentjien Miss Frieda Bentjien Mrs B C Busher Mr Calo Lt-Col R Cobb Capt and Mrs H Gidney Mr Henderson Mr and Mrs Kohr Revd A Krichnart Mr H Kade Mr A D Livierato Mr and Mrs Mongini Mr Mongini Mr Mazzini Mr and Mrs Pirrie Mr and Mrs A Powell Mr S P Patell Mr Aomonshah Cawasji Mr J Rosener Mr Ridsdale Mr O Bouther Mr Seminach Mrs Smith Miss Wilcocks Mr R B Warton

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Neptune s	Henderson ..	Calcutta. Sept 6
	Imperator s.....	Mosca	Trieste, Sept 3
	Stanley Hall s	Muttall.....	Liverpool, Aug 23

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Ouda s	Alton	Calcutta
	Hinda s	Robertson.....	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yester day:—

Steamer Morocco, Boxhall. for Hull, &c
" Dwarka, Cuthush for Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURE.

Sept. 17—S Vs Sambia, City of Benares, Trifels Banala and Tara.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
14	Gogova	Calcutta
15	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
18	Rewa	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Company s s Macedonia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 18th inst.

The B I S N Company's s s Umta left Suez on the evening of the 18th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Allanbn s—3 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee; 55 bales wool BHurbham; 294 bales wool Hajee Alli Mamomed Cosman; 60 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 37 bales wool Motee Jetha; 4000 cwt cottonseed Wagji Bechur; 4000 cwt oilcake M J Joombhoy and Co; 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 2 bales wool C Nanji; 70 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee

FOR LONDON.

Malta s—1 1-2 cwt ivory K N Mianee; 11 bales hides P Boyce and Son

Oriental s—4 1-2 cwt ivoy K N Miani

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—320 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR LEITH.

Monthford s—4000 cwt mussoor Ralli Brothers

FOR MARY PORT.

Serbostan s—200 tons mahganeese ore B A Willis

FOR DUNDEE.

Allanton s—3000 cwts linseed and 1000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 200 cwts poppyseed and 4000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Palamhall s—10,000 cwts wheat and 900 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers

Malta s—200 cwts mustardseeds 300 cwts fenugreek 400 cwts coriandersced Nusserwanjee Bros and Co; 9000 cwts wheat M C Michalidi and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Courtfield s—100 bales twist J David; 300 bales twist N J Abraham; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist The Japan; cotton Trading Co Ld; 435 bales twist The Mitsis Kaisha; 300 bales twist B S N Talate and Co

Mazagon s—100 bales piecegoods E D Sassoon and Co; 49 bales twis Talati and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Courtfield s—150 bales twist the Mitsin B Kaisha 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 875 cwts onion S Ramji and Co

Mazagon s—270 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 535 twist David Sassoon and Co; 15 cwts angoor T Canji 500 cwts onion S Ramji and Co; 1,003 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 70 bales twist M M Esabhoy 34 cwts senaleaves and 2 bales piecegoods 4 cwts wax E Ellias and Co

MR. LEWIS CHARLES INNES, late judge of the Madras High Court, who died at Sevenoaks on August 29th, in his 81st year entered the Madras Civil Service from Haileybury 61 years ago. After serving for two decades in various districts of Southern India as successively assistant collector and magistrate, sub-judge, and civil and sessions judge, Mr. Innes was promoted to the Bench of the Madras High Court in 1865, and remained thereon until his retirement in 1883, after a service in India extending over the unusual period of nearly 40 years. He frequently acted as chief justice of the Court, and was vice-chancellor of the Madras University, in the affairs of which he took a keen interest, from 1874 to 1880.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD
WHO SUFFER FROM
RHEUMATISM
SHOULD USE
ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.
IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC
Price Re. 1,
SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

SECURITIES—			
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£83 9-16	=	— 1/8
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2 ex	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	£104 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Safaced Rupee Paper	£66 7/16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	28 5-8	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	28 1/8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York.....	62 1-8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'17	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20'43 3-4	=	— 1-2
New York Demand	4'55 1/8	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England.....	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	3	per cent =	do
6 " " " ...	3 1/4	per cent =	+ 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	per cent =	+ 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans.....	1 5-8	per cent =	+ 1/4
7 day marker loans.....	1 3-4	per cent =	+ 1/8
SUGAR—			
German granulated 1st marks	11 3 A/S value quiet		
METALS—			
Copper Braziers 67/9			
Yellow metal 6 3-4			
Tin Plates 20-11-3			
Bar iron Belgian £4-19-0			
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-10-0			
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3/4 S.O. nominal			firm
Brown 36 S/O sellers			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Sold 37 3-4 S-O sellers easier			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York, 8 5-8			

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool Wool Auction opened to-day. Number of Bales offered 29300. There was a large attendance of home and foreign buyers. Whites best and coarsest 1-2d. lower.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 5'52 plus 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16, Sold on speculation and for Exports 500. Imports 3,000. Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct. 5'49 +1	Oct.-Nov. 5'51 +1	Nov.-Dec. 5'54 +1
Dec.-Jan. 5'57 +1	Jan.-Feb. 5'59 +2	Feb.-Mar. 5'61 +2
Mar.-Apl. 5'63 +2	Apl.-May 5'64 +2	May-June 5'65 +2

Receipts at U S Ports.....	43,000
Do last year	78,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do do Continent	1,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot.....	10'75
Futures, month of Dec	10'43 + 6 } s
Do. do. Mar.....	10'57 + 7 } s

A Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain and to firm cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot	10 1-8	+ 1/16
Futures, month of Dec	10'36	+ 8
Do. do. Mar	10'36	+ 8
Tone at close.....	steady	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th Sept. 1905 :—

Cotton.....	738 bales.
Wheat.....	15,229 owts.
Linseed	1,649 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	268 do
Gingellyseed	23 do
Poppyseed	142 do
Groundnuts	731 do
Castorseed	1,345 do
Rice	763 do
Myrabollams	438 do
Cottonseed	6,807 do
Mowraseed	3,054 do
Gram.....	427 do
Joowar	15,423 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SEPT. 20.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 1-4
Do. 6 do, do. ...	1s. 4 3-8
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	143
Shanghai 30 do. ...	197
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash		99'1
1st Settlement	2nd October...	99'1
2nd do.	1st November.	99'1

Money Market, Tone quiet,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 7th Sept.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th August	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th do.	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	8	0
Forward Sept. Suttah... ...	6	11	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet little doing.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	0	0
Do Forward April-May.	6	0	0
Yellow Gusarat, Ready ...	6	15	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady, Ready	6	15	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready Sellers	28	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet nothing doing.			
Howree Khandeish	38	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	35	8	0
25 per cent do	34	8	0
50 per cent do	33	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet,			
Ready White Delhi	4	11	0
Forward do	4	12	0
Ready White Pissi	5 31	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	7,000 "

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov,	Nov Dec,
5'52	5'54	5.57
+3	+3	+3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'60	5'62	5'64
+3	+3	+3
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5'66	5'67	5'68
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The market was very dull yesterday, and Good M. G. Broach for March delivery declined to Rs. 231 1/2. A moderate business was done at the decline. To-day there is a reaction and prices of new crop have advanced about Rs. 7 per candy. A small business is reported. At the close, we quote.

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs. 189
Broach M. G. Good March	" 239

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—September 11, at "Killarney," Naini Tal, the wife of J A Fraser, Assam-Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

NICHOLSON—September 8, at Connoor, the wife of Captain W C Nicholson 63rd P L I, of a son.

SHOWERS—September 8, at Quetta, the wife of Major H L Showers 1 A of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

AMESBURY—GUTHRIE—September 14, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev I Klugh Chaplain, Samuel J Raleigh, eldest son of Colonel Amesbury, I M S, of Doonside Mussoorie, to Ida Mary, younger daughter of the late Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Guthrie, M D (B A M C) and Mrs McCaskill, Freshford Bath.

DEATHS.

APCAR—Sept 17, at her residence, 2, Camac Street, Ripsima Matilda, relict of the late Thomas Arratoon Apcar, aged 84 years 16 days.

SCOTT—August 24, suddenly, at Roorkee, of heart failure Rev G W Scott of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission.

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

is a medicine which restores nervous waste. It is a strong nerve tonic, and renewed life and strength is contained in one bottle.

If you start at the least sound, have all sorts of vague fears, and have what is commonly known as "the jumps" this is just the tonic for you. It will put you right in a very short time.

To try it is to prove it.
The price of a bottle is
Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 3-25m. 3-13s. Low water, 9-14m., 9-31s.

Municipal Corporation 3 p. m.

Rovers Football Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo on the Maidan to-day at 5-15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., on the 26th instant. Supplemental mails will also be closed at 7 p. m. on the 27th instant.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. H. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

March.....Camp Meeting.....	Kerry Mills
Overture ...Silber Cross	A Herman
Valse ..... Les Roses	O Metra
Selection Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti
Intermezzo..Love's Sweet Unrest	W H Myddleton
Selection ...The Bohemian Girl	M F Balfe
Mazurka ...Schwarzwaldmadchen	F Junger
Galop .....Velocipeden	V H Neoke

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombry Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. F. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present; Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia Secretary

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS

The Committee considered of letter dated the 14th instant from Mr S. D. Gupte, Municipal Auditor, stating that since Monday the 4th instant he had been suffering from a slight attack of facial paralysis which had incapacited him from attending office. He was gradualy improving and it was hoped on the doctors assurance that he would be able to resume his duties on the expiry of a month. He therefore requested the favour of allowing him privilege have for a period of one month from the above date.

It was resolved to inform Mr. Gupte that the Committee regretted that they had no power to grant him leave.

STREETS ON NAWROJI HILL.

The following letter from Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett regarding the condition of the Streets on Nowroji Hill was considered :—" It is exactly now three months since I had the honour to address you a letter relating to the repairs of the streets on Nowrojee Hill. As no repairs have yet commenced, I shall thank you to attend to this question at an early date as it is getting very dangerous to go in a carriage up and down the hill, the streets being now entirely washed out as the metal has become quite loose."

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

COLLECTION OF TOWN DUTIES.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, submitting, for approval under section 213 of the Municipal Act, a proposal to allow the B, B, and C I, Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and the Port Trust to recover their commission for the collection of Town Duties from the amount of duties collected by them. The Commissioner also forwarded copy of a letter from the Municipal Solicitors, showing that there was no legal objection to the proposal. The Commissioner in his letter stated :—"I have the honour to state that town duties leviable under the Municipal Act are collected by the two Railway Companies and the Port Trust on behalf of the Municipality on payment to them of a commissions for such collection and certain amounts are provided in our budgets to meet such charges. These amounts however, are are only approximate as it is not possible to ascertain before hand the exact amount payable which depends upon the quantity of dutiable goods actually imported during the year. When therefore the actual amount payable is in excess of the budget provision its the payment is delayed pending sanction of the Corporation for additional Funds. The B. B & C I Railway Company objects to payment to them being delayed and have suggested that they may be allowed to recover their commission from the amount of Town duties collected by them. This appears to be reasonable arrangement and the G I P. Railway and the Port Trust who were adressed in the matter have no objection to its being brought into force. I have therefore the honour to request the approval of the Standing Committe under Section 213 of the Municipal Act to this arrangement being brought into effect from the 1st instant so that the commission for collections up to the end of August last can be recovered from the amount collected in this month. I forward herewith a copy of the letter from the Municipal Solicitor dated 30th May 1905 from which it will be seen that there is no legal objection to this arrangement."

Consideration of the subject was postponed.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that in view of the expected influx of visitors and troops into the city during the Royal Visit, it was necessary that they should be prepared for an extra demand or their conservancy arrangements. The Health Department was at present short of the budgetted strength of bullocks by 142 pairs and the Health Officer had represented to him the immediate need for the purchase of about 100 pairs by the 1st November next.

The Committee, at the suggestion of the Commissioner resolved to sanction the purchase from Mr. Framji Cowasji of 94 pair of bullocks at 149-8 per pair.

The Committee then adjourned.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The news of peace was received with demonstrations of delight in many Russian towns, including Smolensk, Baku, Simferopol, and Kharkoff.

POLICY OF MAKE-BELIEF.

After Tuesday's sitting of the conference at Portsmouth, Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, telegraphed to the Czar :—"The Japanese are prepared to submit to your Majesty's will." The Paris "Temps" protests against such a policy of make-belief which has been so disastrous to the Russians in the past. It adds that it is quite out of the question to pretend that the Japanese yielded to the Russian ultimatum.

THE ARMISTICE.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST INEFFECTUAL.

A fresh incident has arisen since the sitting of the conference on Tuesday. The Czar stipulated as a condition to his assent being given to the armistice that the Mikado should first agree to the armistice. The Mikado agreed, but insisted that it should be inoperative until the peace treaty had been signed. M. de Witte was astounded, declaring that the stipulation was unprecedented and illogical since the delay would render an armistice useless. Baron Komura, however, insisted, and the plenipotentiaries finally agreed that the armistice should become operative the moment the treaty was signed. M. Sato states that Japan does not desire that the armistice shall become operative until all the commanders by sea and land have been notified and the maintenance of the peace agreement is assured. The newspapers commend the Japanese prudence. The "Chronicle" says that perhaps the only Japanese safeguard against treachery or chicane in the interpretation of the terms of peace is the maintenance of her army in a position ready to strike another overwhelming blow. The "Times" says that the Czar's assent to the peace agreement and his approval of the manner in which M. de Witte and Baron Rosen conducted the negotiations, also his thanks to them for their services, did not reach Portsmouth till Friday.

AN UNPOPULAR TREATY.

One Japanese delegate remarked, "We are aware that we are going home to stones—perhaps to dynamite."

THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE.

Special references were made to the Russo-Japanese peace in the churches and chapels throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday.

THE CZAR THE REAL NEGOTIATOR.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the Czar and not M. Witte, was the real negotiator at the Portsmouth Peace Conference. M. Witte and Count Lamsdorff would have preferred to repurchase Saghalien, but the Czar had his way; hence M. Witte's and Count Lamsdorff's telegrams to the Czar, stating that the latter's will had prevailed.

REJOICINGS AT THE FRONT.

The news of the peace agreement has been followed by rejoicings throughout General Linievitch's army, and also at Vladivostock. The Czar's message to General Linievitch repeats the statement that the Japanese demands were refused, and adds: Japan agreed to all Russia's conditions, but asked for that portion of Saghalien which was formerly Japanese territory. After praising his army and declaring his conviction that it was able to inflict a serious defeat on the enemy, the Czar declares that he felt it to be his duty to his own conscience and people not again to put the army's valour to the test or to expose it a fresh to the horrors of war in order to retain one-half of a remote island, and that he had therefore accepted the preliminary conditions of peace.

THE MIKADO AND PRESIDENT.

The Mikado has thanked President Roosevelt for his distinguished share in the "establishment of a peace which is based on principles essential to the permanent welfare and tranquillity of the Far East."

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

M. Witte, in the course of an interview said: "The war will show Russia the danger of embarking on distant enterprises when unprepared. It has roughly restored Russia to her proper sphere in Europe. In two years she will reconstitute her military power. Meantime, the Franco-Russian alliance must be strengthened, especially since the balance of power seems compromised."

M. Witte was sympathetic towards the idea of a Russo-Japanese "entente." He considered an agreement by Russia with England, France, and Japan to be logical, and most advantageous to Russia, and if he were in office he would recommend it. It was, he said, dishonest to represent England as disappointed with the conclusion of peace.

Referring to the Franco-Russian alliance, M. Witte remarked that although during the recent war, France was obliged to yield in order to avoid embroilling the situation, if Russia should be elsewhere engaged France would no longer yield, the cause being just and reasonable.

THE ARMISTICE.

ITS TERMS.

The following are the terms of the Russo-Japanese armistice, which has been agreed upon pending the ratification of the Portsmouth treaty of peace :—

(1.) The Marquis Oyama and General Linevitch are to demarcate Russian and Japanese spheres.

(2.) Russian reinforcements are not to pass Harbin, and Japanese reinforcements are not to pass Mukden.

(3.) The existing regulations of both countries regarding contraband of war are to remain as during the war.

SITUATION IN COURLAND.

General Bekmann, the new Governor of the Russian province of Courland, which has recently been the scene of much rioting and bloodshed, has promulgated fifteen drastic ordinances. Every description of meeting is forbidden. The wearing or selling of weapons is made illegal. Hunting for sport is prohibited. The police are empowered to shoot bicyclists for not stopping the instant they are signalled to do so.

MUTINY AT WARSAW.

One thousand and two hundred soldiers and officers belonging to three regiments of infantry near Warsaw attempted to desert in a body. Other regiments fired on the mutineers, a number of whom were killed.

DISCUSSING THE DUMA SCHEME.

The police at Moscow on Sunday dispersed a private congress of Zemstvos, while discussing the Czar's Duma scheme. Among the delegates present were Prince Dolgorouki and Prince Troubetskoi.

CAUCASUS DISTURBANCES.

Russia is preparing to land 100,000 troops at the Black Sea Ports of Batoum and Poti, to suppress the disturbances in the Caucasus, and perhaps reinforce Russian garrisons in Turkestan.

STATEMENT BY MR. H. H. ASQUITH.

Mr. H H Asquith, one of the liberal leaders, speaking on Saturday, said that the Portsmouth peace agreement was a signal and almost unparalleled victory of reason over passion. Regarding the refashioning of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Mr. Asquith remarked that while reserving to himself liberty of judgment as to be the details of the new treaty, he believed all Liberals would agree in declaring the alliance to a mutual insurance in our common interests, which were also those of civilisation and progress. Involving, as it did, no antagonism to the rights and legitimate susceptibilities of other Powers, the renewal of the alliance was heartily approved by the people of Great Britain, and was already regarded by them as an integral part of our policy in the Far East.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Six women and four men were injured on Friday's railway accident near Colchester. An examination of the metals has revealed no fault on the line as it approaches the station where the accident occurred. It is believed that, as the result of a fracture of an axle on a sharp curve, the train suddenly parted.

Four carriages of the rear section mounted the station platform. One turning a somersault, demolished the porter's room and killed the porter. The carriages were piled in a heap by the terrific impact. There were many remarkable escapes, among others who sustained no injury being a party of 40 of Dr. Barnardo's children. A gasometer burst and set fire to an overturned carriage in the front section, whose sole occupant had leaped out safely before the carriage overturned.

STOCK BROKER'S MUNIFICENCE.

Mr. Edward Bawden, of the London Stock Exchange, has given to various London institutions £100,000, including £16,000 towards the incorporation of University College with the London University, £10,000 to promote immigration from the East End, £10,000 to the Children's Country Holiday, and, £30,000 to the hospitals, and other charities.

POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

The London newspapers are discussing the probability of the early evacuation of the Chinese port of Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain so long as the Russians held Port Arthur. Germany has lately decided to expend £750,000 on the port of Kiao-chau, in the Shantung Peninsula, which the German Government hold under lease from China.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

EXCITING FINISH.

The weather was threatening at Bournemouth on Saturday when, before a small attendance, but on a good wicket, Darling and Trumper continued their innings in the match Australians v. an English eleven. Braund and Hargreave bowled for the Englishmen. With the score at 40 Trumper, who had made 30, was out l.b.w. to Braund. 1—30—40. Armstrong arrived upon the scene, and 8 runs later lost Darling, caught in the long-field by Fishwick off Hargreave. 2—18—48. Hill came in, but with the score at 63, out of which he had made 15, the game was delayed owing to a shower of rain. When play was resumed it was found that the wicket was wearing very badly. Two runs were added to the score when Hill retired, caught at mid-off by Hargreave off Arnold. 3—15—65. The newcomer Hopkins added four and then Hargreave got one past Armstrong. 4—2—71. With Noble in HOPKINS BEGAN TO HIT.

He added 22, while Noble ran into 14, but then, with the score at 111, Hopkins went out to Braund, and was caught at long-off by Parsons. 5—26—111. Noble's next partner was Cotter. Five runs were added to the score, all of which came from Cotter, and then Noble was brilliantly taken at mid-off by Braund. 6—14—116. McLeod was the next to leave the pavilion. Cotter now became aggressive, and rattled up 32, while his confrere added 5. This caused 153 to appear to the visitors' credit. Without the score being added to Cotter's career came to a close, Braund at mid-off accepting a catch. 7—37—153. When Laver faced the bowling the visitors required six runs to win. With the scores exactly level, Laver, who had made a brace, put one from Hargreave into the hands of Quaife at mid-off. 8—2—158. With the winning hit still to be made Howell joined McLeod. No further runs were added before another wicket fell, McLeod being the victor playing on one from Hargreave. 9—8—158. The excitement was keen when the last man in Gehrs arrived at the batting crease. The match was won without another run being scored from the bat, an extra securing the victory. Bowling for the Englishmen, Hargreave captured six wickets for 76 runs. Arnold took one wicket for 23, and Braund two for 53. The following are the scores :—

ENGLAND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W G Grace, b Armstrong	2	c Laver, b Armstrong	22
T S Fishwick, l-b-w, b Armstrong	43	c Laver, b Armstrong	3
W G Quaife, c Laver, b Armstrong	8	c Howell, b Cotter....	23
L G Braund, b Armstrong	53	b Armstrong	6
E Arnold, lbw, b Howell	51	b Howell	39
G C B Llewellyn, b Howell.....	0	b Howell	50
Cuffe, b Howell	19	b Howell	0
F Pearson, c Noble, b Howell...	29	b Armstrong	1
E G H Jayes, b Howell	3	b Armstrong	7
J Stone, not out	17	not out	25
S Hargreave, c Howell, b Cotter.	5	run out	1
Extras	8	Extras.....	11
Total.....	229	Total.....	201

AUSTRALIANS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
V Trumper, c Quaife, b Hargreave	52	l-b-w, b Braund	30
J Darling, b Arnold	31	c Fishwick, b Hargreave	18
C Hill, c Arnold, b Hargreave..	50	c Hargreave, b Arnold	15
M A Noble, not out	37	c Braund, b Hargreave	14
W Armstrong, l-b-w, b Hargreave	5	b Hargreave.....	2
A J Hopkins, c Arnold, b Hargreave	10	c Pearson, b Braund ...	28
C McLeod, c Grace, b Braund...	1	b Hargreave.....	8
A Cotter, b Braund.....	44	c Braund, b Hargreave	37
W Howell, b Braund.....	0	not out.....	0
F Laver, b Braund	15	c Quaife, b Hargreave..	2
D R A Gehrs, st Stone, b Braund.....	10	not out	0
Extras.....	17	Extras.....	7
Total.....	272	Total.....	159

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs POPAT WADI C. C.

A MATCH was played at I. G. Ground on Tuesday. Scores :—

POPATWADI
1st Innings.

Wagle, b Mullaji	4
B M Rane, b Tumboowalla	5
M S Jeyker, c and b Tumboowalla	0
M N Rane, l-b-w, b Tumboowala.....	6
G A Jeyker, b Mullaji	0
G D Rane, b Tumboowala	0
L B Nayak, b Tumboowalla	0
Gorak Shaker, not out	2
Joshi, b Mullaji	0
S L Jeyker, b Mullaji.....	0
Thosar, run out	0
Extras	11
Total.....	28

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

S C Tyabjee, c and b Wagle	5
C Moll, l-b-w, b Rane	75
S U Patel, b Jeyker	9
Tumboowalla

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1905.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

MR. JAMES MAVOR, Professor of Political Economy, in the University of Toronto, has recently sent in to the Board of Trade a report on the North-West of Canada. His report gives the substance of the results of an investigation he made, on behalf of the Colonial Office, as to the existing conditions and future prospects there of wheat-growing for export to the United Kingdom. The region to which the report refers comprises the political and administrative divisions of the province of Manitoba and the territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a region measuring some 372,112 square miles. Of this the bulk is cultivable land and other parts of it could be easily rendered so. Of course, colonists are wanted to carry out the necessary work and these colonists must have capital, but the amount of capital necessary for a colonist to establish himself in the North-West varies with the district, with the kind of cultivation he intends to adopt and with the standard of comfort of the colonist himself. The peasant settler in the north provides himself at the earliest moment with a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a milch cow, and breaking plough, a total outlay of 244 dollars. For the fittings of his house he expends what he regards as necessary, which may be anything, but for from £50 to £75 he is able to establish himself. He can obtain from the Government seed for his first year, his homestead patent being held in pledge for the ultimate payment for this seed. He must build his own house, but that is not difficult, though in some parts of the country the prices of materials vary as they also do of indispensibles. The settlement of the North-West did not begin until after the Government of Canada had purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company their political rights in Rupert's Land. This transaction concluded, a survey of the country was undertaken and compensation given to the Indian and half-breed population. It was not however until 1872 that the farmers from the Eastern Provinces, especially from Ontario, settled in the Red River Valley and in South Manitoba, and this movement may be said to have marked the actual opening up of the North-West to immigrants. Two years later, about half a million acres were reserved and occupied by Mennonites, who went from the Government of Ekaterinoslav. They were assisted by loans of the Canadian Government. All those loans have been paid back and the community is exceedingly prosperous, most of them keeping aloof from local politics and taking no part in public affairs.

The opening of the Canadian-Pacific Railway gave a great stimulus to emigration, but Professor Mavor observes the conditions of life in the North-West before 1886 were undeniably hard. The system of homesteading and the system of granting alternate sections to the Railway Companies, in spite of many administrative advantages, had the drawback that the settler, with his great farm about him, "found himself in the midst of an unoccupied area and sometimes at an immense distance from any of his fellows. This condition of isolation made life on the farm for the average man and for almost all young persons extremely irksome." During recent years, however, the filling up of the country has greatly ameliorated the lot of the settler, from this point of view, and it is no longer necessary to go into a region where isolation is such as to be a burden. In immigration to the North-West there has never being any great boom; the stream was always steady. Farming districts sprang up in different parts of the country and small towns came to be established. Wherever land was taken up and cultivated a town grew up at the nearest railway point. Foreign immigrants for the most part settled in the Far West. Some of the settlers began to cultivate grain, not because the country was specially suited for grain cultivation, but because they had no money to buy stock. Here, perhaps, the Colonial Government failed in its duty. More might have been made of the land if it had been restricted to the uses for which it was naturally best suited and had Government helped the settlers to devote it effectually to such purposes.

How easy it is for a provident and industrious man to make headway in the North-West is shown by the experiences of the Galicians, who for the past ten years have been pouring into the country at the rate of five to six thousand annually. Though not a high class farmer, the Galician is industrious. Although not conspicuously sober, he is generally frugal. Arriving without means, as a rule, he takes employment in railway construction or in farm labour, and within a few months he has generally accumulated enough to establish himself on his homestead. Within four or five years he is in a comfortable position with a good house and farm buildings and enough agricultural implements and stocks for his needs. It is not rare to find him buying, on instalment terms, 320 acres or more of railway land adjoining his farm, though when he begins it is generally necessary for Government to lend him seed for his first crops. But he thrives and it does not seem impossible that, if the poor white, who now is little better than a burden both to himself and the State in this country, were given the opportunity and helped to make a fresh start in the North-West, he would be a much more creditable subject of the British Crown than he is to-day. Lord Minto will probably be able to decide as to the feasibility of the plan, and whenever it would not be practicable to send some of the sturdier of Eurasians out with them. Foreigners of all sorts are there doing excellently well for themselves and not badly for the Colonial Government. If it can find funds for citizens of every other country in the world, why not for those of this? Of course, the conditions of life in this country are such as would render a beginning in the Far West somewhat trying, for it upsets the Indian or Anglo-Indian theories of necessary work and of comfort, but there must be many willing and anxious to undertake a little risk and probable preliminary hardship, if in the long run it should prove to their material and lasting advantage.

AUSTRALIA AND HER FURS.

Australia abounds in animals clothed in fur of various degrees of beauty, or of commercial excellence, but until recently there were not many skin-dressing establishments in the Commonwealth. Those that are now at work there, numbering about a dozen—are occupied entirely in supplying the local markets, the skins exported being undressed. Their total value was £186,759 in 1904 and that did not include sheep, rabbit or hareskins, nor the leather of the kangaroo. In winter Australia requires a large amount of skins and furs for her own population and for this she has a long repertory to indent upon. There is the opossum of many kinds, the common, the rarer mountain, and others, the native bear, the squirrel, the wallaby, the platypus, like the otter, the kangaroo, the hare and the rabbit, the native cat, the native tiger, the bandicoot and sundry smaller creatures, all of use for some furry purpose or other. Mr. John Plummer, of Sydney, writes to the Journal of the Society of Arts some interesting items about these animals. The opossum when his fine long woolly coat is wanted, be it black or grey, is tracked on clear moonlight nights when it can be seen lying in its favourite attitude on branches of trees, and it is there trapped. If the mountain opossum, which is larger and more valuable, is to be hunted, the trappers must go to its retreats on the tablelands of the snow country it affects in the winter-time, when the fur is at its best and glossiest, and build themselves rough huts whence they go every morning to look for the opossum-claw marks in the soft bark of the gum trees. The next proceeding when these are found is to place logs against the trees to tempt the animal to run up them to the upper branches where the confiding creatures are easily trapped. It takes from forty-eight to sixty opossum skins to make a good rug. The kaola, or native bear, a small and harmless creature gives a two-foot long skin, and this and many of the smaller animals are caught in immense numbers every winter. The skin of the kangaroo is good both as fur and as leather. Kangaroos are so numerous that "drives" are organised at regular intervals to keep them down, for they eat so much that little is left for the sheep when they are done. The platypus skin is much valued, it is called silver or golden otter, and when the rough outer hair is pulled out there remains a beautiful coat of lustrous fur like the finest sealskin. This animal is protected by law all the year in Victoria, as it is becoming so scarce. It lives and breeds, like the otter, in a burrow on the river with the opening to its dwelling in the bank, under water, but the terminus above the water level. The platypus thus puzzles the hunters as far as his burrow is concerned, but he is to be seen quietly floating down the river in the twilight or even in the day time, if a flood has discoloured the water, and he is then shot. Hare and rabbit skins are used in enormous quantities for manufacturing felt hats. With all this natural wealth in skins and furs, dressed furs to the value of £6,462 were imported into Australia in 1904, only £226 worth being exported. It seems painfully true that fur-dressing is but indifferently developed in the Commonwealth and that a little enterprise would increase the output of the beautiful and valuable rugs that Victoria and Tasmania now manufacture for the local markets, until a remunerative export trade in them was built up. This would give employment to a much larger number of persons than are now engaged in the industry.

BRITISH GOLD MINING ENTERPRISE IN BOHEMIA

GOLD mining in Bohemia at length promises to become an industry of considerable importance. The amount produced last year was 89·0951 kilos, as against 7·877 kilos. for the previous year; this increase being due to the fact that the Mount Rounday gold mine, a British undertaking, commenced crushing last September. Other mining claims have now been taken up by British, French, and local companies, and with the good supply of cheap labour which Captain Wentworth Forbes, Consul at Prague, states is available there is likely to be a rapid development. The Mount Rounday gold mine, says Captain Forbes, is situated not far from the important market town of Beneschan, which is one hour by train from Prague, on the Imperial State Railway to Vienna. Equipped with a battery of 30 stamps 100 tons of ore are treated per day of 24 hours, giving an average of 7 to 8 dwts. of gold per ton of ore. The free gold is caught on the amalgamation tables, pyrites containing gold are separated on the concentration tables and are sent to Freiberg in Saxony, where they are smelted; the tailings are treated in the cyanide works at the mine, and the total extraction is from 80 to 85 per cent. From September 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, about £40,000 worth of gold has been delivered to the Imperial Mint at Vienna. A second mine at Krasna Hora, which is also a British venture, has commenced work with a plant capable at first of treating 50 tons of ore per day. During the next three years the following sums are to be expended in Bohemia on improving its waterways:—For making the River Moldau navigable in that part which flows through the city of Prague, £625,000; and for the continuation of the present work on the River Elbe, £600,000; of these sums £521,000, are available for work to be done in 1906.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF WALKING.

The new "Longman's Magazine" contains an interesting and instructive article on the educational value of walking by the Rev. A. N. Cooper, who has walked prodigiously in Europe and has probably enjoyed it. Mr. Cooper has now an ingrained respect for geography, and he knows a great many things that some of us have merely accepted and placed in the knowledge department. He knows, or he thinks he knows, why the Danish butter is uniform in quality, and all about the local costs of things, and the standards of manners, and the way the rivers flow; and his own perceptions have given life to the empty facts that lace is a cottage industry in Belgium and that a bottle of moselle can be had for twopence in the right quarter. But—and this seems to be equally important—he has become convinced that there are many travellers' fables. Even to please an English tourist the Italian people will not knife one another, a suspicion is engendered that the French frogs and snails are made in Birmingham, and it is possible actually to travel "all the Continent over without hearing a disrespectful word of your nation or your religious belief." It is the walker, surely, who gets to the heart of things and yet Mr. Cooper has never managed to find the "Continental Sunday," towards which the thin end of the wedge has pointed for so many years. Perhaps the walker is not greeted very enthusiastically by the hotels, but to the country he is welcomed and he meets with a remarkable amount of hospitality when he gets off the beaten paths.

IT is reported that the question of the move of the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie is to be reopened, in spite of the fact that the Secretary of State has refused to sanction the proposals originally submitted to him.

ANOTHER batch of engineers will reach India during the ensuing cold weather for work on the great canal schemes in the Punjab. A large staff will be required for many years to come, and systematic recruiting is to be adopted.

INFORMATION has been received from the authorities of the North-Western Railway, that the breach between Sheshah and Muzaffarabad has been repaired and that trains have resumed through running by the main line between Lahore and Karachi. The breach occurred on Saturday and for three following days, the passengers and their baggage were transhipped over three-quarters of a mile by means of trollies.

A NATIVE correspondent says:—A disastrous fire broke out at Baramula, Kashmir, on the 7th instant, and could not be got under before twelve hours. By that time however, almost the whole town had been destroyed, nearly 800 houses having been levelled to the ground. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 8,00,000.

IN deference to urgent requests from a large number of people, the Committee of the Exhibition, Benares, has resolved to extend the date fixed for receiving applications for space from the 15th September to 15th October in the case of Indian exhibits, and up to 31st October for foreign exhibits.

THE Benares Congress Exhibition Committee is desirous of bestowing special attention to the handloom industry. They have decided to reserve sufficient space in the Exhibition for a collection of the many kinds of looms that are in use, and will make special awards to promote this industry. They appeal, accordingly, to all interested in the handloom industry to contribute towards the success of this Court by sending the looms that may be in their possession and by offering practical suggestions with regard to their working.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON, speaking of the Punjab trade with Central Asia in 1904-05, says there is a very promising rise in the export of Indian tea, but a decrease in the export of European and Indian Cotton Piece-goods though comparatively slight is disappointing, especially when, as pointed out by Captain Patterson in his report to the President in Kashmir, with Russia engaged in war, the year under report was a golden opportunity for Indian merchants to push their goods in Central Asia. It would, therfore, appear as if the opportunity had been missed. It will be interesting to see how far it has been seized during the current year. The Punjab trade with Tibet in 1904-5 shows a decided decrease, which is attributed by the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu to the effects of the Tibet Mission. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla for his part says that the local decrease is due to the fact that traders now prefer the road via Dehra Dun to that via Simla, as the former is easier to traverse, and also to the fact that owing to the very severe winter, passes to Chini on the route via Simla were blocked.

"ENGLAND'S exclusive supremacy on the sea is for all countries with oversea foreign trade a grave insecurity, a sword of Damocles, which may fall at any moment. The more the individual States develop, and must develop, their oversea relations, the more they are sensible of dependence on an incalculable and arbitrary goodwill in respect of their maritime traffic. All States with oversea relations are imperilled by England's naval supremacy. These dangers are common, and may produce joint defensive measures."

AFTER all, it is Prince Arthur of Connaught, and not the Prince of Wales, as previously announced from Berlin, who is to attend the forthcoming German Army manœuvres as the guest of the Kaiser. But this, in itself, need not be taken as a relaxing of the obvious strain in the present relations between the Courts of London and Berlin, seeing that the Prince's invitation dates from the beginning of June, when he went over to represent King Edward at the Crown Prince's wedding, and the invitation would, of course, hold good and be acted on still, whatever had happened in the interval. The case, says the "Daily Chronicle," is analogous to that of the Channel Squadron's visit to the Baltic, which had been appointed by the Admiralty long before the Morocco crisis had suggested, in the heads of imaginative writers, the idea of a naval demonstration in the Kaiser's waters.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I do not find that the published admiration of M. Witte is reflected in the minds of important people here. When it rises to such height that the Japanese are spoken of as having been "outmanœuvred" it is simply dismissed as absurd. He has, on his own showing, done little but oppose a dead-weight to the points which the Japanese have now ceased to press, and unless he is grossly misrepresented he has behaved in a manner that one might almost call mocking. Since the announcement of the decision one hardly sees what shred of excuse can remain for regarding him as a diplomat. He seems to think that when you have reached a conclusion you have finished, whereas the first element of diplomacy must be to understand that everything continues. It is not so much that he seems to talk in public a good deal. That has always been quite as sound in diplomacy as silence. It is rather that, after all, we have heard of M. Witte's skill, we look in vain for the signs of it. What he has obviously tried to do, since he reached America has been to put Japan in the wrong, which in the circumstances was very primitive diplomacy. It is extraordinary, too, that his share in the causes of the war has not been remembered. Was it a genius of a diplomat who, visiting Marschall von Bieberstein in Berlin in 1895, was so handled that he went away to relieve the official mind of Germany but turning all Russia's strength into the Manchurian Railway?

SHARING IN THE SCENES OF THE PAST.

II.

BRILLIANT and varied as had been Elliot's life he wearied of it. With a few of his compatriots who had found their way to Munich, he formed secret designs of introducing important reforms into the constitution of England. Soon he offered himself a volunteer in the Army, the Minister was getting up to sail to America to crush the rebellious colony. But Lord Suffolk, the head of the Foreign Office, refused to let him go. For play and prodigal life he always wanted money. That was his secret sore. With creditors pressing and a smart of another kind, he passed the winter of 1776 a prey to fits of misanthropy.

A HERMIT AT RATISBON.

He, the man a la mode, whose old dresses were disputed over by the dames of the Court to keep as relics, left Munich leaving Liston to manage affairs. He chose for retreat a little house in an isle in the midst of the Danube. Here he led the life of a frugal and solitary hermit. Study and lonely walks on the wooded hills divided his time. Was it some chagrin d'amour? Who was the cruel one? Why did he declaim against the perfidy and the frailty of women? It was not Delia surely, for he kept up writing to her warmly maintaining that friendship was superior to love. "That is all very well, remarks," Lady Minto, "but there are moments none the less, when it wants a very solid head not to forget the destruction." One of his fair correspondents, while moralising says: "What is it that has come over you? There was a time when you were not so. Why do you hate us poor women? If it is caprice don't give way to it, if melancholy, get the better of it, if chagrin, shake it off, if tender passion, it is too much. Fie! I wont believe it. Rather speak to none than busy yourself with everybody. Nothing so contemptible as the man who makes it his sole affair."

COUNTESS NEIPPERG.

The cloud of ill-humour cleared with the return of spring, and Elliot was himself again. The holding of the Diet at Ratisbon brought there the representative of each German State. Austria sent Count Neipperg. The Countess accompanied him. She was the sister of the beautiful Princess of Auersperg, the envied rival for many long years of Maria Theresa. That Count Neipperg with the ugly scar on his face was probably her son, whose seductive figure in youth, took the fancy of Marie Louise and made her forget Napoleon later. Perhaps it was chance, perhaps duty that led Elliot to the Countess. Adieu projects of reform, studious retreat and lonely promenades! The permit became the habitual guest at the Neippergs. No fete there but was organised by him. Of course, slander had something to say. On one occasion there was target shooting with bows and arrows. A rude effigy of America was set up for target and it was the Countess' arrow that shot it right in the head. Loud was the applause of the guests, though not free from malice at her skill in hitting the enemy of England.

BACK HOME.

In the midst of these agreeable occupations he was recalled. He thought it was for a time only. Liston remained in charge of the diplomatic mission coupled with one more delicate. He was to receive the letters for Elliot from his fair friends, and to deliver his to them in exchange. No sooner was a courier in than he was flooded with heavy packets sealed. But often he had none to exchange and had to forge excuses for his master. To drive away ennui they asked lessons of him in English and the fun of it was their husbands were present, when he gave them. As Elliot's good offices were at the disposal of the highest of the land, imagine Liston's comic despair, when the Prince came in to say his letters should pass through him to his beautiful Caroline. That was not all. Caroline herself locked him up and took him up into her confidence, the Prince having been silent for some time. The humeur en is yet to follow. The duenna who accompanied her did not think that as mediator only his part was played. They therefore tried their antiquated charms on him. What a relief when he learnt the jealous husband had carried off his wife to the country and the Prince had rejoined his regiment! And what must have been his joy when news was brought that Elliot was appointed

AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF BERLIN.

In comparison to the gay and polished Count of Maximilian that of Frederick II was sad and slovenly even as a youth, this philosopher king had a horror of facts. On occasions of display he saw to the measuring of oil and candles himself, and lost temper with his domestics, if they lighted up too soon. His extravagance was limited to the raising of regiments and to his new Sans Souci. Otherwise his avarice was simply sordid, for the Seven Years' War had drained the State coffers and these had to be filled. Nothing equalled the gloom and dulness of the palace of Schonhausen. Here the Queen of Prussia, the neglected and docile spouse of the most imperious of husbands, awaited the rare visit her lord and master honoured her with. During the embassy of Elliot there was but one reception a year and that on her birthday. Frederick had there to put off his Wellingtons and his uniform—a most unusual thing by the way—and to appear in shoes and silk hose which not being tied at the knees fell in pads on the legs and in a ceremonial dress of light sky blue or delicate rose. Thus accoutred he stood with the Queen to receive the court ladies and, as they defiled past, made observations on the faded charms of those he had known young and handsome, within their hearing. The Queen sometimes honoured her Berlin friends by asking them to stay for dinner. Thanks to her grandmaitre's meagre allowance, the daily fare at the royal table—so very different to what the King himself was served with—was so modest that the guests had to take good care to order supper to be ready on their return home to appease their half satisfied appetites. Later even this hospitality became so rare that some one was heard to remark, "there must be grand gala at Schonhausen this evening for I saw an old lamp feebly lit on the staircase."

FREDERICK AND THE FRENCH SAVANTS.

Those bright days at Potsdam where the two kings, Frederick and Voltaire, exchanged cross fires of repartee at "petits soupers" were long past and gone. Neither could suffer a rival and they had separated these many years. In vain Frederick had tried to induce D'Alembert to replace Maupertius at the head of the Academy of Berlin, and to fill the void left by Voltaire. Though fascinated for an instant D'Alembert could not make up his mind to give up the entresol of Mlle L'Espinasse for that distant heritage. In vain did he offer Rousseau a little house with a garden and meadow to feed his cow and poultries. The proved republican replied, "Do you forget you are a king and have a sword and you speak to me of liberty!" The former friends of Frederick had departed this world one by one. He was now surrounded by souvenirs only, and had already spent all his bons mots on the butts about him.

THIEBAULT.

Whom Carlyle plainly calls stupid was the literary oracle of the Court during the last years of the great King. He who had stood out against Voltaire now delighted to converse with Thiebault. Him alone would he let near his truckle-bed as he lay ill a prey to the most attrocious sufferings, his legs booted, a handkerchief tied under his hat, and a cloak only for covering, to beguile the duration of his fits of wakefulness by talks on literature and metaphysics. Happy those who could approach this capricious monarch. And in this respect men of letters were more favoured than foreign ministers. These were treated a la vanitienne, and the honour that were open to them were suspected by Government. Sir James Harris, first Count of Malmesbury, the immediate predecessor of Elliot, wrote of Berlin in 1770 as the city where neither an honest man nor chaste woman could be found. The King has taught them irreligion and contempt of every duty. It is his example which has lost them and that to their excuse. What would Frederick have said, did he but know that the representative of the power he detested spoke so irreverently of himself and of his subjects! Elliot arrived at Berlin in the spring of 1777. Thiebault signals his appearance in these terms: A clever easy man, very handsome and lively and amiable, but original, so without it one is not an Englishman. And what was his originality? That he was eccentric enough to believe that Shakespeare was oftener more sublime than Corneille and that Racine had nothing of it.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE RUSSIAN REFORMS.

PEOPLE DISSATISFIED-

GRIEVANCES TO BE SHORTLY REDRESSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 19

The bulk of the population in Russia is indifferent to the elections for the approaching Parliament.

Only a small percentage is taking up the franchise, being dissatisfied with the inequitable representation of the cities.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The "Times" in a telegram from St. Petersburg states that an Ukase granting freedom of meeting, of speech and of the press and immunity from arbitrary arrest will be promulgated as soon as measures are drafted.

[It had been evident at the first glance, observes a "Standard" correspondent that the entire scheme of elections was designed to minimise the representation of the elements to whose efforts the country owes the "new era." The arrests were pronounced to be the first fruits of the constitution, and were accepted as a challenge to gird themselves for a tremendous struggle. The Czar's decree is looked upon as an empty vessel. It will be the task of the Intellectuals to fill it with the new wine. Count Solsky is credited with the observation in the Peterhof conference that the grant of an assembly without corresponding gifts of a free Press and civil liberty would not inaugurate a period of domestic tranquility and development. The Liberals agree with Count Solsky and not General Durnovo. The decree is to their thinking not a constitution, which is inconceivable without a bill of rights. The reform elements have not yet made up their minds whether to regard the arrests as merely emphasising the notification that the February ukase is annulled, or as showing that Government is determined to prevent any sort of electioneering, at least until the rules to govern the conduct of the election have been published. If one may judge by the recent past, however, the least likely contingency is that the Government will pursue any settled policy for long at a time. The failure to include Poland in the general scheme of elections has caused profound disappointment throughout the Kingdom. The explanation that the scheme fitted only provinces with the cantonal organisation would appear scarcely adequate, since the edict makes numerous modifications to suit the local peculiarities in Bessarabia, Archangel, and the other places. Moreover, the Polish 'gmina" is as convenient an organisation as the canton. The disturbed state of Poland is also adduced, but conditions there are incomparably more hopeful than in the Baltic provinces, where the usual antagonism between landlords and tenants is widened by bitter racial hatred between the Germans and the Letts. The Poles and the peoples of the other districts omitted from the present election plan are offered the comfort of the Czar's command to Count Solsky to hasten the work of his commission; but haste in Russia is not speed, and Count Solsky will probably be busied many weeks with the administrative regulations for the elections in the 51 provinces of European Russia in the narrow sense. It is thought, indeed, that the Government would prefer not to begin the assembly with representatives from such thoroughly organised opposition races as the Poles, Georgians, and Armenians. The Baltic and Lithuanian members will be too much divided—Germans, Letts, Lithuanians, Esthonians, Poles—to exercise much influence while some of them, Letts, Lithuanians, and Esthonians, might easily form a strong coalition with the Poles and Caucasian malcontents.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOMALILAND NEWS.

Mullah Grows Impatient.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

News received in Rome from Somaliland states that the Mullah has complained to Italy of the raids of certain Mijertain tribes in the Italian sphere.

The attempt of the Italian warships to arrange a settlement through the Sultan of the Mijertains has failed.

NEW NAVY FOR RUSSIA.

Large Order for England.

The "Daily News" says that the Russian Government agent in London is negotiating for the construction of a whole new Navy in Great Britain.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERSHIPS DEFERRED.

Still Afraid of Japan.

The departure of the volunteer steamer from Odessa on the 16th instant, and of others bound to Vladivostock has been deferred pending the abrogation of Japan's right to capture them.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Cause of the Delay.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" denies that Germany is claiming Mogador or any Moorish port and declares that the interruption in the negotiations since Saturday is due to the absence of M. Rouvier from Paris.

THE BISHOP OF TRINCOMALEE.

The Bishop of Trincomalee had an audience of the Pope to-day.

THE S. S. JOHN GRAFTON.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

There was only one Englishman in the crew of the John Grafton.

DEATH OF DR. BARNARDO.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The death is announced of Doctor Barnardo, the philanthropist.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Peaceful Settlement Proceeding,

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Swedo-Norwegian Conference at Karlstad continues, while the main question of the demolition of the Norwegian fortresses and the eventual reference of certain other questions to arbitration has been virtually agreed to. Other knotty points are not settled, but it is believed will be adjusted satisfactorily. Meanwhile troops are kept in the vicinity of the frontiers.

THE CALCUTTA STRIKES.

"THE BABU NO LONGER WANTED."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

As the outcome of the Swadeshi movement, the Secretary of the Chaitanya Library, Calcutta, writes to the papers suggesting the formation of a Clerks' Defence Association. He says "a judiciously managed Clerks' Defence Association with Head-Quarters in Calcutta and branches all over Bengal, would be a useful organisation, would stimulate self-respect and mutual sympathy among its members and would doubtless lead to an improvement of their conditions."

In this connection Messrs Burn and Co., Iron Founders, whose Babu clerks struck work several days ago, have taught the Bengalees a wholesome lesson. They firmly refused to re-engage the strikers and employed Eurasians instead, with the result that they now say they can get double the work done, that Eurasians are willing and hard-working particularly good in stores and their only regret is they had not discovered this before. The Babu is no longer wanted, by them at least.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE DORSETS vs. ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The Dorsets and the Royal Irish Fusiliers met this afternoon and completed the second round of the Durand Football Tournament. The Dorsets began by being hotly pressed. But eight minutes after play began they carried the ball up, and after a couple of scrimmages in front the goal the ball was sent through. Ten minutes later the Irish twice narrowly escaped scoring, the goal-keeper saving with the greatest difficulty the second attempt. Play then continued fast and even, both sides having several chances at the rival goals. Half time was then called without any further score.

On play being resumed both teams played vigorously and there was little to choose between them. Several corners however were given against the Dorsets. Then came two grand shots at goal, both very smartly saved by the Irish goal-keeper followed by a smart scrimmage in front of the Irish goal. Next came four corners all against the Dorsets, the Irish having bad luck, as the ball on one occasion hit the goal post when shot at the goal. Five minutes before time the Dorsets rushed the ball down and after a scrimmage scored a second goal, thus winning an excellent game by two goals to a duck.

A NOTABLE RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Sir A Martindale has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st October.

MR. AND MRS MUIR MACKENZIE.

ABLE TO WALK ABOUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie are now able to walk about. Both the patients are in the Sassoon Hospital and are progressing steadily.

POONA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The following is the result of the Racquet Tournament which was played at the Club Western India. In the Public School Doubles Semi-Finals Major Crawley and Mr. Reynard beat Captain Hon'ble Guest and Captain Lewis by 3 games to love.

In the Handicap Doubles Captain Kearsey and Captain Lewis beat Messrs. Gray and Wicks by 3 games to love.

In the Handicap Singles General Creagh beat Major Crawley, and Captain Kearsey beat Mr. Heartley by 2 games to love. Mr. Gray beat Hon'ble Bruce by 2 games to love.

TAIT'S AMERICAN DIAMONDS.

One of our correspondents informs us that Inspector Bell, Chief of Police of Chicago, has issued a circular warning all jewellers, merchants, money-lenders etc., against buying or loaning money on diamonds unless they have been thoroughly tested. After making enquiries the following are the reasons why the circular was issued. That within a short time an imitation diamond was discovered, which has the same appearance, colour life fire brilliancy of its genuine. Several gentlemen of fine appearance entered the shop of the largest jewellers, and money-lenders in Chicago, and after asking to see the managers, confided to them that they needed money for a few days, and asked for 200 dols. (Rs 600) on some precious stones, which they possessed and had a very fine color. After the ordinary tests had been made the jewellers believing the stones to be genuine gave the amount asked for. It was only a month later that the said jeweller found out that they had been swindled and that they had loaned 200 (Rs. 600) not on genuine diamonds, as they had thought, but on an imitation which is sold under the name of Tait's Diamonds; this is a stone that can stand all the tests known, even such severe ones as cutting glass, resisting fire, and can be washed and cleaned.

These stones were introduced in India by Tait's American Diamond Palace, and their Bombay branch is situated at the Corner of Church Gate Street and Esplanade Road. An examination of their stones will put the most serene connoisseur in doubt whether their stones be genuine or not.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

(SEMI-FINAL ROUND.)

CHESHIRES vs. 13TH HUSSARS.

One more game between the Cheshire Regiment and the 13th Hussars in the semi-final round sufficed to decide who should meet the Seaforths in the final, the superior play of the Cheshires in front of goal enabling them to beat their opponents by two goals to nil. Had the Hussars displayed half the form in front of goal that their opponents did, another draw at least would have ensued. Their poor shooting, however, militated against all their efforts to score and this has been their one weak point in all the games that they have played in the Tournament. The Cheshires played a much better game last evening and on the form they displayed deserved to win. Their centre half who had to retire for ten minutes during the first moiety through an injury, their inside and outside left and centre forwards, in particular, played a brilliant game and they owed a good deal of their success to the efforts of the former.

DETAILS.

The Cheshires kicked off from the Bandstand end and the Hussars got on to the ball immediately rushing it up to their opponents' "25" where the centre forward had a shot which went too high. From the kick out the Cheshires transferred play to midfield, but the Hussars were soon pressing again until brought up by their opponents' centre half who kicking well relieved the pressure. Play in Cheshire territory followed, and a few minutes later the latter pressing had an opening which they failed to take advantage of. The ball did not remain long at the Hussars' end and play was after a bit transferred back to Cheshire territory. Up and down play followed and then an interruption of three minutes occurred through an injury to the Cheshires' centre half who had to retire. This was a heavy loss to the Infantry team as their centre half was quite the best man in their team. The Hussars on the resumption of play immediately pressed, but after a bit the venue of play was taken to the other end. Some good kicking by the Hussars' backs took the ball down the field where they were brought up for offside. Continuing to press, play ranged between the Cheshires' 25 and penalty area the Hussars' inside left having a splendid chance of scoring, but shooting wildly the ball went wide. The Cheshires now assumed the aggressive and some exciting play in front of goal culminated in the Hussars transferring operations to mid-field. At this stage the Cheshires centre half resumed his place in the team. Give and take play in which there was not much science occupied the next few minutes. The Cheshires then asserting themselves obtained a corner, but poor form in front of goal lost them any chance of scoring. A little later the centre forward had a shot which went over. The Hussars had the best of exchanges during the remainder of the half though enable to score,

13th Hussars	Nil
Cheshires	Nil

From the kick off the Hussars were quickest on the ball and a free kick for a foul brought play to Cheshires' penalty area. The backs dribbled the ball clear and for the next few minutes play was in the Hussars' territory, the centre forward having a splendid opening which he failed to take advantage of. A few seconds later another opening was thrown away through poor shooting. The Cheshires continued to have the best of exchanges and several times the Hussars' goal was in jeopardy. Even exchanges followed and after the Hussars had visited their opponents' territory, the latter attacking strongly took the ball down to the Hussars when the centre sent in a stinging shot which was magnificently saved, a corner being, however, conceded. Nothing resulted from the kick out. Pressing again the Cheshires obtained another corner and the kick out being well placed the inside left sent the ball into the net, scoring the first goal of the game. Even exchanges followed for some time and then the Hussars assuming the offensive taxed their opponents' defence to the utmost. A few minutes after the Cheshires gained a second goal from a rush up the field, the outside left sending in a shot which went in off the Hussars left back. The Hussars towards the end pressed and the Cheshires' custodian was called upon to save. The whistle went with no further addition to score :—

Cheshires	2 Goals
13th Hussars	Nil

The following are the teams :—

13TH HUSSARS.		CHESHIRE REGIMENT.
Cpl Blackhead	Goal-keeper.	Pte Chapman Goal-keeper.
Dimsdale right	Backs	Corpl Crackier right
Davis left		Pte Edwards left
Tassie right	1-2 Backs	Pte Earles right
Lieut Rees centre		Sergt Price centre
Trindar left		Pte Bowles left
Dixon inside right	Forwards	Clr-Sergt Henshall right outside
Palmer centre		Pte Shelton right inside
Cpl Tyler inside left		Pte Wilde centre
Dean inside right		Pte Bolland left inside
Black outside		Corpl Hinchcliffe left outside

Referee :—Mr. S. N. Powell.

The game this evening will be between the York and Lancaster Regiment and the Yorkshire Regt. for a Cup value Rs. 100, presented by a local firm. The gate receipts will be divided amongst two local deserving objects.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

There was a small attendance at the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports held on the Marine Lines ground yesterday afternoon. With the termination of the Football Tournament no doubt the future Gymkhana sports will be largely attended. The programme opened with individual Tent Pegging in which five competed, the first award going to Mr. Moore and the second to Lieutenant Balderston. In the Jumping Competition which followed three entered for the horse event. Mr. Crum was placed first and Major Fraser was second. Only two entered for the Pony jumping, the award going to Captain Crosse. The Polo Ball Race was competed by three. Mr. Moore again bracketed for first honours, while Mr. Nigel Jones came second.

The Whistling Coon stakes (Ladies' nomination) was given to Lieutenant Watson who was nominated by Mrs. Chapman, this lady being the only one who guessed the time right. The Polo Ball and Bucket Race was uneventful, not one of the four competitors having succeeded in dropping the ball into the bucket. The Pony Scurry was the last item in the programme, for which three entered. Lieutenant Balderston on Mr. Ledgard's "Exile" was first, Mr. Moore on "Greyghost" (owner up) second and Mr. Stileman on Mr. Moore's "Akbar: khan" third.

AN ORDER FOR SALE OF SHOPS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court has disposed of the suit filed by Abdul Tyab Mamajiwalla and Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein Mamajiwalla against Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally and Tyabally Mahomedally. Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants did not appear. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 34,471 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 13th July 1905 till payment and for sale of the defendants' shops and for appointment of receiver etc. His Lordship after hearing evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 34,471 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 14th July 1905 till payment and for costs including reserved costs. The second plaintiff who was appointed receiver, was to be at liberty to sell the drug shop of the defendants mortgaged to the plaintiffs, by public auction either as a whole or separately. The plaintiffs were permitted to appropriate the sale proceeds of the shops and the outstandings that may be realised towards satisfaction of their debts after deducting the costs of the receiver. The sale was to take place one week after passing of the decree. Decrees obtained in the Surat and Bombay Courts in the name of the second defendant Tyabally Mahomedally were to be assigned to the plaintiffs. The receiver was given power to compromise defendants' outstandings and he should be discharged on his passing his accounts before the Commissioner.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Holiday Season.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD,

THE PICTURE POST CARD CRAZE.

PARIS SEPT. 1.

Crowds fill all the famous bathing-places and cure-centres, and there are few persons of note in town. The newspapers are crammed with the names of visitors at Trouville-Deauville, Dinard, Cabourg, La Bourboule, Chatel-Guyon, and even smaller coast and inland collections of summer villas, labelled towns. Some fortunate persons, such as the Comte d'Haussonville, of the French Academy, can divide their time in the summer months between the Norman "plages" and the lakes and mountains. The Count mentioned and his family have, for instance, gone from Trouville to their historic home at Coppet, once the residence of Necker's famous daughter, Mme. de Staël, on the banks of clear, placid Leman. Other French families are also finishing the summer on the banks of the same lake. A remarkable feature of the holiday season is the fashionable unrest caused by the craze for swift motor-car motion. Motorists continue to bowl at breakneck pace from Trouville to Paris and back; and we shall probably have somebody trying to compete with the man who rushes to the sea-coast every morning in a motor with early copies of a Franco-American newspaper well-known in all Continental kiosks. The Duke of the Abruzzi came up in a car from Trouville recently, and is the staying incognito at the Louvre Hotel. The Count of Flanders, with Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium, rushed the other day through Reims in two cars on their way from Brussels to Lucerne. Mikado's neice, accompanied by M. and Mme Motono, has also been undertaking long drives over France and Northern Italy in a forty-horse-power car. The most serious accident which has happened lately on the road was that in which young Henri de la Rochefoucauld, son of Count Guy, was nearly killed. He is going through his military service in a heavy Dragoon regiment at Noyon, in the north, and while motoring from there to Soissons, where his father and mother have a country residence, he was shot out near Vieux-Aisne, and was removed in a fearful state to the neighbouring residence of the Vicomte de Roisel, where the surgeons are attending to his injuries in the head and body.

"To-day" says the "Figaro," should be celebrated the golden wedding of the entente cordiale. It is exactly fifty years ago that Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the Universal-Exhibition of 1855, and drove officially through Paris, being enthusiastically received. The Queen inaugurated a new thoroughfare, named the Avenue-Victoria, where stands now the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre. Napoleon III., who naturally accompanied the Queen during her drives in Paris, had but a few days before received the news of the victory of the allied Anglo-French armies in the Crimea, at the Chernaya River on Aug. 16, 1855.

Alarmed by the performances of Galley, a too cautious investor has fallen from the frying-pan into the fire. He is a German businessman, on a stay in Paris. Meeting a distinguished Frenchman, Count he something or other, in the hotel where he was staying, he naturally talked to him about the great swindle. Both agreed that, with Galleys about, no banks were safe. The German felt very anxious, as he had £1,000 deposited with the very firm where the wonderful adventurer employed his time profitably for himself in cooking accounts. "What, put your money in a bank?" exclaimed the count. "Nothing could be more rash. I make it a rule to keep mine in my trunk." The German objected. burglars. But the count had a stratagem of his own. He took his friend up to his room, and showed him his cash-box, shaped exactly like a sardine tin. In fact it was one, only strengthened inside, and provided with a secret lock. "That is where I keep my money," said the count. "Suppose burglars broke into my room; can you imagine them taking the trouble to carry off a sardine tin?" The cautious German was fascinated by the idea. If only he had a similar sardine tin. "Why, I have a spare one," said the Count; "if it can be of any use to you I shall be delighted to let you have it." The German accepted with effusive thanks, took a cab to the bank, withdrew his £1,000, drove straight back to the hotel with the notes, went up with them to the Count's bed-room, and there locked them up in the second sardine box. After thanking his friend again and again, the German left with his tin safe under his arm, making an appointment with the Count for dinner. The hour came and passed, and no Count appeared. The German went to his friend's room and found it empty. Then he returned, a little anxious, to his own, and opened the sardine tin. It contained three buttons and an old newspaper. The Count while the German had been thanking him for the gift of the box, had substituted his own tin for that containing the £1,000.

Public complaints are loud against the Post Office here, which is accused of pursuing a skin-flint policy by undermanning its services, and, consequently, overworking its men, with the result that masses of correspondence are delayed, and that it is sometimes advisable, when you have a pressing letter for an address in town, to walk across Paris with it yourself, rather than confide it to the post. That there is some just ground for criticism is proved by the Post-master-General's intention, announced at the last Cabinet Council, of applying to Parliament for additional supplies, in order to increase his staff very considerably. On the other hand, there is something to be said on the side of the Post Office. The picture post-card craze in particular threatens to become a social danger. The following case is said to be typical during the summer season. From a microscopic seaside resort close to Boulogne, with a few hundred permanent inhabitants, actually 30,000 picture post-cards were sent off during the thirty days ending last Sunday. The local post mistress is at her wit's-end, and half-penny stamps have long since given out, while Boulogne cannot spare any, and stamps of 1c and 2c have to be substituted. What the daily send-off of picture post-cards from places like Boulogne itself must be one can hardly imagine. Madame Hofer, by the way, the cantiniere who won a million francs, is indirectly giving the post-office a great deal of extra trouble. Her average of letters, nearly all proposals of marriage, has now reached 2,000 a day. Most of them are insufficiently stamped, or not at all. Anthropometry does not seem to be always infallible. The Paris Scotland Yard, wanting a missing thief had proofs drawn of side photographs of the man, taken in different positions some time before. These were sent, with careful specification of body measurements, marks, finger-prints, and so on, to various parts of France. The head Paris office has just received from the local chief of police in a small town the following complacent letter: "Photographs of the accused persons, whom you desired me to trace, duly to hand. I am happy to be able to inform you I have succeeded in arresting five of the men, whom I now have under lock and key. My best detective assures me that he is on the track of the sixth man." and will certainly capture him before long."

On Wednesday the elephant Said went mad in the Jardin des Plantes and killed his keeper, François Neff, who had been attending the animal for over twenty-one years. When Neff went into the elephant house about nine o'clock, Said seized him with his trunk, squeezed the man, and then flung the body against the wall. Before losing consciousness Neff shouted for help, and several keepers and officials rushed to save him. They had to retreat, however, as the elephant was galloping in a very excited state around the enclosure outside the house. Two keepers then tried to attract the animal by offering cakes, and, as they were successful in doing this, Neff was taken out of the house and carried on a stretcher to the Pitié Hospital, which is close to the Jardin des Plantes. He died before reaching the establishment.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE SIMLA CONFERENCE.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and a number of officials and educationalists and their families gathered at Kennedy House here, to-day, to hear Lord Curzon's speech to the Directors of Public Instruction. His Excellency and Lady Curzon were received on arrival by the Director of Education and the other members of the Conference, which has been sitting there.

His Excellency in his speech described himself as a general bidding farewell to his colleagues in the midst of a campaign, and he went on to review in detail the entire educational policy pursued during the period of his Viceroyalty and the reforms he effected. He spoke of the appointment of Mr. Orange as Director General as having most fully justified itself, and claimed that real progress had been made alike in primary, secondary and the higher grades of education and that a renaissance had commenced; also that education generally had been lifted on to sound lines. Referring to European education, he claimed that measures were being taken to place the best of the hill schools in a sound position. To his hearers and their successors he committed the continuance of the policy he had pursued.

Mr. Orange in a few feeling words afterwards expressed the appreciation of the Conference of what his Excellency had done for education.

THE SPEECH.

The text of his Excellency's speech was as follows :—

"I was very much gratified when I learned that it was the desire of the Directors of Public Instruction who are assembled in Conference at Simla, that I should attend one of their meetings to say a few words of farewell. This desire was conveyed to me by Mr. Orange in language so flattering, that I could not resist it, for he said that he spoke for all the Directors, and that they spoke for the whole service of which they are members. Accordingly I accepted the invitation, and that is why I am here to-day, I feel rather like a general addressing his marshals for the last time before he unbuckles his sword and retires into private life; for the task which has engaged so much of our energies during the past seven years, has been like nothing so much as a campaign marked by a long series of engagements which we have fought together and though I am about to resign my commission, you will remain to carry on, I hope, the same colours to victory on many another well-won field. To you therefore, I need make no apology for offering a few final remarks on your own subject. It would almost be an impertinence, if I were to address you on any other. In a well known work of fiction, one of the characters is made to groan over that bore of all bores, whose subject has no beginning, middle or end, namely education. Here, however, where we all belong to the same category, I must accept the risk of inflicting that form of penance on others, in the hopeful assurance that I shall not be found guilty by you. Gentlemen, when I came to India, educational reform loomed before me as one of those objects which, from such knowledge of India as I possessed, appeared to deserve a prominent place in any programme of administrative reconstruction. I thought so for several reasons. In the first place, vital as is education everywhere as the instrument by which men and nations rise, yet in a country like India in its present state of development it is perhaps the most clamant necessity of all, for here education is required not primarily as the instrument of culture, or the source of learning, but as the key to employment, the condition of all national advance and prosperity, and the sole stepping-stone for every class of the community to rise higher to things. It is a social and political, even more than an intellectual, demand, and to it alone can we look to provide a livelihood for our citizens, to train up our public servants to develope the economic and industrial resources of the country, to fit the people for a share in self-Government, which is given to them and which will increase with their deserts, and to fashion the national character on sound and healthy lines. The man in India who has grasped the education problem has got nearer to the heart of things than any of his comrades, and he who can offer to us the right educational prescription is the true physician of the State. There is another reason for which education in India is

A PECULIARLY BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY.

For it was our advent in the country that brought about that social and moral upheaval of which Western education is both the symbol and the outcome. As regards religion we sit as a Government in India, "holding no form of creed but contemplating all;" we have deliberately severed religion from politics, and though we have our own church or churches, we refrain, as an act of public policy, from incorporating Church with State; but we do not therefore lay down that ethics are, or should be, divorced from the life, nation or that society, because it does not rest upon dogmatic theology, should lose the moral basis without which in all ages it must sooner or later fall to pieces, for education is nothing unless it is a moral force. There is morality in secular text books as well as in sacred texts, in the histories and sayings of great men, in the examples of teachers in the contact between teachers and pupils, in the discipline of the classroom, in the emulation of school life. These are the substitutes in our Indian Educational system for the oracles of prophets or the teaching of divines. To them we look to make

INDIA AND ITS PEOPLE BETTER AND PURER.

If we thought that our education were not raising the moral level, we should, none of us, hustle ourselves as gravely about it. It is because it is the first and most powerful instrument of moral elevation in India that it must for ever remain a primary care of the State. The State may delegate a portion of the burden to private effort or to Missionary enterprise, but it cannot throw it altogether aside. So long as our Government in India is what it is, we must continue to control and to correlate educational work to supply a large portion of the outlay, to create the requisite models and to set the tone. As soon as I looked about me, but little investigation was required to show in the words of a familiar quotation that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark. For years education in India had been muddling along with no one to look after it at headquarters or to observe its symptoms till the men who had given up their lives to it were sick at heart and well-nigh in despair. It was not that splendid and self-sacrificing exertions were not being devoted to the task. It was not that any class of European or Indian was indifferent to its claims; for, I believe, that in India there is a genuine passion for education among all classes. It was not that there had been a deliberate or conscious neglect, but there was a deplorable lack of co-ordination. There was a vagueness as to fundamental principles. Slackness had crept in. The standards depreciated, and what was wanting was the impulse and movement of a new life. It was for these reasons that I threw myself, with burning zeal, into the subject of Educational Reform. I knew the risks that had to be run. There was not one among them that could be apprehended, that has not been incurred. I was aware of all the taunts that would be levelled, that we should be accused, when we were merely raising a debased standard, of

WANTING TO SHUT THE DOORS

of Education in the face of the people and when we felt it our duty to assert the proper control of Government of desiring to aggrandise the power of the State and many other equally unfounded charges, but the object seemed to me to be worth the risk. The allies and fellow-workers were there who were only too really and anxious to join in the struggle, and it merely remained to formulate the plan of action and to go ahead. For the first two years we surveyed the ground and reconnoitred the position of the opposing forces and then we began. I look to the meetings of the Simla Conference in the month of September 1901, just four years ago, as the first act in the real campaign. That Conference has often been denounced by those who knew not the real nature of its labours, as a sort of Star Chamber conclave, that was engaged in some dark and sinister conspiracy. Some of you were present at its meetings, and you know how much of truth there was in that particular charge. I do not hesitate to say that a Conference more independent in its character, more sincere in its aims, or more practical and far-reaching in its results, never met at the head-quarters of the Indian Government. The meeting was a body of experts, non-officials as well as official, convened in order to save Government from making mistakes and to assure me that we were

ADVANCING UPON RIGHT LINES.

Our programme was laid down in the published speech, with which I opened the proceedings. We covered the whole field of educational activity in our researches and we laid down the clear and definite principles which so far from being concealed were published at full length, later on in the education Resolution of March 1904, and which, for years to come, will guide the policy of the State. Then followed the appointment of a Director-General of education, most fully justified by the devoted labours the informed enthusiasm and the unfailing tact of Mr. Orange. Next in order came the Universities Commission presided over by my former colleague, Sir Thomas Raleigh, in 1902. Then followed the Universities Legislation of 1903-04 of which, looking back calmly upon it, I say that I do not regret the battle or the storm, since I am firmly convinced that out of them has been born

A NEW LIFE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

in India. Finally came the comprehensive resolution, of which I have spoken. Since then the policy of reform laid down by the Simla Conference has been carried into execution in every branch of educational effort, until at last the Directors of Public Instruction from every province have been sitting here for a week in Conference, to compare notes as to what has already been accomplished and discuss fresh plans for the future. These are the main landmarks of the great enterprise upon which we have all been employed for so long, and a moment has arrived when it is not impossible, to some extent, to reckon up the results. What was the affairs that we had to redress? To summarise it as regard

PRIMARY OR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

of the children of the masses, in the vernaculars the figures which appeared in the resolution were sufficiently significant. Four out of every five Indian villages were found to be without a school. Three out of every four Indian boys grow up without education in school. These figures are, of course, less appalling in a continent of the size the vast population, the national characteristics and the present state of advancement of India than they would be in any Western country; but they are important as illustrating, if not the inadequacy of past efforts, at any rate the immensity of the field that remains to be conquered. We found primary education suffering from a divergence of views as to its elementary functions and courses and languishing nearly everywhere for want of funds. In secondary education we found schools receiving the privilege of recognition upon most inadequate terms, and untrained and incompetent teachers imparting a course of instruction devoid of life to pupils, subjected to a pressure of examinations that encroached upon their out of school hours and was already beginning to sap the brain power as well as the physical strength of the rising generation. Inferior teaching in secondary schools, further has this deleterious effect that it reacts upon College work and affects the whole course of University instruction of which it is the basis and starting point. We found these schools in many cases accommodated in wretched buildings and possessing no provision for the teaching of the pupils.

AS REGARDS THE VERNACULARS.

which must for long be the sole instrument for the diffusion of knowledge among all except a small

minority of the Indian people, we found them in danger of being neglected and degraded in the pursuit of English, and in many cases very bad English for the sake of its mercantile value. By all means let English be taught to those who are qualified to learn it, but let it rest upon a solid foundation of the indigenous languages; for no people will ever use another tongue with advantage, that cannot first use its own with ease. But in

HIGHER EDUCATION

the position was still worse, for here it was not a question so much of a blank sheet in the education of the community as of a page scribbled over with all sorts of writing, some of it well formed and good, but much of it distorted and wrong. We found in some of the affiliated colleges a low standard of teaching and of learning, ill paid and insufficient teachers, pupils crowded together in insanitary buildings, the cutting down of fees in the interests of an evil commercial competition and management on unsound principles. Finally coming to

THE UNIVERSITIES

we found courses of study and a system of test which were lowering the quality while steadily increasing the volume of the human output, students driven like sheep from lecture-room to lecture-room and examination to examination, text books badly chosen, degrees pursued for their commercial value; the Senates with over-swollen numbers selected on almost every principle but that of educational fitness, the Syndicates devoid of statutory powers, a huge system of active but often misdirected effort over which like some evil phantom seemed to hover. The monstrous and maleficent spirit of cram. Of course there were better and reassuring features in the picture and there were parts of the country where the merits greatly exceeded the defects, but we had to correct the worst, even more than to stimulate the best and like a doctor it was our duty to diagnose the unsound parts of the body, rather than to busy ourselves with the sound. Moreover there were some faults that were equally patent everywhere, it is recorded of the Emperor Aurungzeb after he had seized the throne of the Moghul that Empire that he publicly abused his old tutor for not having prepared him properly for these great responsibilities. Thus he said did you waste the precious hours of youth in the dry unprofitable and never-ending task of learning words. That is exactly the fault that we found with every phase of Indian education as we examined it. Everywhere it was words that were being studied not ideas. The grain was being spilled and squandered while the husks were being devoured. I remember a passage in the writings of Herbert Spencer in which he says that "to prepare us for complete living is the true function of education," that is a conception which is perhaps as yet beyond the reach of the majority of those whom we are trying to educate in this country: but in the ruin into which it had sunk I doubt if European education in India, as we were conducting it and could be described as a preparation for living at all, except in the purely materialistic sense, where unhappily it was too true, but of real living the life of the intellect, the character, the soul, I fear that the glimpses that were obtainable were rare and dim. Of course all these tendencies could not be corrected straight away. It would be a futile and arrogant boast to say that we have reformed Indian education. There is equal scope for educational reformers now, to-morrow, next day and always. Education is never reformed. It may advance or remain stationary, or recede. It may also advance on right lines, or on wrong lines. Our claim is merely to have rescued it from the wrong track and given it a fresh start on the right one. If we have set up a few

MILESTONES ON THE PATH OF TRUE PROGRESS

we shall have done something for it and perhaps made further advance for our successors. What I think we may claim to have effected has been the following:—In primary education we have realised that improvement means money. We have laid down that primary education must be a leading charge on provincial revenues and in order to supply the requisite impetus we gave in our last budget a very large permanent annual grant of 35 lakhs, to be devoted to that purpose alone. This will be the real starting-point of an advance, that ought never to be allowed henceforward to slacken. Most of the money will go in building to begin with and a good deal in maintenance afterwards. Thousands of new primary schools are already opening their doors, under these auspices, and in a few years' time the results should be very noteworthy. In building we lay stress upon the provision of suitable and airy school, houses in place of the dark rooms or squalid sheds, in which the children had previously been taught. Training schools for teachers are similarly springing up or being multiplied in every direction. We have defined the nature of the object lessons that ought to be taught to the children in primary schools and the courses of study and the books that are required for the instruction of the cultivating class. We have everywhere raised the pay of primary teachers where this was inadequate and are teaching them that their duty is to train the faculties of their pupils and not to compel them to the listless repetition of phrases in which the poor children find no meaning. I look as the result of this policy to see a great development in elementary education in the near future. It is apt to be neglected in India in favour of the louder calls and the more showy results of Higher Education. Both are equally necessary but in the structure of Indian society. One is the foundation and the other the coping stone, and we who are responsible must be careful not to forget the needs of the voiceless masses, while we provide for the interests of the more highly favoured minority who are better able to protect themselves. In secondary education the faults were largely the same and the remedies must be the same. Also more teachers are the first desideratum, more competent teachers the second, more inspectors the third. The increase that we have everywhere effected in the Inspecting Staff is remarkable. Next comes reform in the courses of study and buildings. All these necessities are summed up in the duty which we have undertaken of laying down sound tests for official recognition. From this we pass on to the development of

THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SIDES,

of these schools as against the purely literary, since there are thousands of boys in them who must look to their education to provide them with a practical livelihood rather than to lead them to a degree and above all to the reduction of examination. That is the keynote everywhere: Have your tests, sift out the good from the bad, furnish the incentive of healthy competition, but remember that the Indian boys is a human being with a mind to be nurtured and a soul to be kept alive and do not treat him as a mechanical drudge, or as a performing animal which has to go throughout the stated intervals through the unnatural task to which its trainer has labouriously taught it to confirm. I hope that the Government of India will not be indifferent to the claims of secondary education. In the future when the universities and the colleges have been put straight we must look to the feeders and these feeders are the High schools. Indeed, we cannot expect to have good colleges without good schools. I am not sure if a vote were taken among the intelligent middle classes of this country that they would not sooner see money devoted to Secondary Education than to any other educational object. The reason is that it is the basis of all industrial or professional occupation in India. There is just a danger that between the resonant calls of higher education and the pathetic small voice of elementary education the claims of secondary education may be overlooked and I therefore venture to give it.

THIS PARTING TESTIMONIAL.

When we come to higher education our policy, though based on industrial principles assumes a wider scope and has I hope already effected an even more drastic change. It is very difficult to carry out substantial reforms in higher education in India, because of the suspicion that we encounter among the educated classes that we really desire to restrict their opportunities and, in some way or other to keep them down. There is, of course, no ground whatever for suspicion. Not only does it run counter to the native trend of British character and to all the teachings of British history, but it would be a short-sighted and stupid policy even if it were adopted for education to whatever extent it may be directed or controlled it is essentially.

AN ORGANIC AND NOT AN ARTIFICIAL PROCESS.

And no people particularly a highly intelligent and ambitious people like the educated classes in India could possibly be confined, so to speak, in a particular educational compartment or chamber, because the Government was foolish enough to try and turn the key upon them. What has been in our minds, though it has not always been easy to explain it to others, has been, firstly, the conviction that those who were getting higher education were getting the wrong sort of it, because they were merely training the memory at the expense of all the other faculties of the mind, and that it could not be good for a nation that its intellect should be driven into these lifeless and soulless grooves, and secondly, the belief that reform was to be sought by making educationalists more responsible for education in every department, giving them power, or senates and syndicates, improving the quality of the teaching staff, and providing for the expert inspection of colleges and schools. Let me put it in a sentence, higher education ought not to be run either by politicians or by amateurs, it is a science, the science of human life and conduct, in which we must give a fair hearing and a reasonable chance to the professor. If our reforms are looked at in this light, it will be seen that they are based upon

A UNIFORM AND LOGICAL PRINCIPLE.

We swept away the old overgrown Senates or bodies of Fellows, and reconstituted them on lines which should make educational interests predominate in the Government of the Universities. Similary, we placed experts in the majority on the Executive Committee, or Syndicates. It is these bodies who will draw up the new courses, prescribe the test books and frame the future standards of education. Of course, they may go wrong and Government retains the indispensable power of putting them right if they do so, but the initial and principal responsibility is theirs and if they cannot make a better thing of higher education in India, then no one can. Similarly we carry the expert into the mofussil. If we are to improve the affiliated institutions we must first prescribe, as we have done, sound and definite conditions of affiliation and then we must send round sympathetic Inspecting Officers to detect local shortcomings, to offer advice and to see that the new conditions are observed. Simultaneously if sustained efforts are made, as we are making them to improve the quality of the teachers and give them opportunities when on furlough of studying other systems, and if at the other end of the scale, we provide for the proper entertainment of the boys in well-managed hostels, or boarding houses, then it seems to me that we have created both the constitutional and the academic machinery by which reform can be pursued and that if it be not accomplished it must be for some reason which we have failed to discern. Anyhow I can see nothing in the objects or processes that I have described to which the most sensitive or critical of Indian intelligencies need object, and the most hopeful guarantee of success is to be found, in my view in the fact that the best and most experienced Indian authorities are entirely on our side. Personally therefore, I regard our University legislation and the reform that will spring from it

AS A DEGREE OF EMANCIPATION.

It is the setting free, for the service of Education, by placing them in authorative control over Education, of the best intellects and agencies that can be enlisted in the task, and it is the casting off, and throwing away of the miserable gyves and manacles, that had been fastened upon the limbs of the youth of India, stunting their growth, crippling their faculties and tying them down. In my view we are entitled to the hearty co-operation of all patriotic Indians in the task, for it is their people that we are working for and their future that we are trying to safeguard and enlarge. Already I think that this is very widely recognised. The old cries have, to a large extent, died away. Among the valedictory messages and tributes, which I have received in such numbers from native sources during the past few weeks, have been many which placed in foreifront the services which I am generously credited with having rendered to the cause of Indian education. One of the most gratifying features in this renaissance in the history of Indian education, as I hope it may in time deserve to be called, has been the

STIMULUS GIVEN TO PRIVATE LIBERALITY

showing that Indians, princes and noblemen, are keenly alive to the needs of the people and are in cordial sympathy with the movement, that we have striven to regenerate the Raja of Nabha and called upon the Sikh community to rouse themselves and put the Khalsa College at Amritsar on a proper footing for the education of their sons and they responded with contributions of 20 lakhs. In Bengal there have been handsome gifts for the proposed new College at Ranchi. The Aligarh trustees continue to improve their magnificent college, and, last year, I believe, achieved a record subscription list in their conference at Lucknow. In the United Provinces the enthusiasm of Sir J. La Touche, has kindled a corresponding zeal in others. The College at Bareilly is to be shifted from a corner of the high school buildings to a new building on a fine site, given by the Nawab of Rampur. When I was at Lucknow, in the spring, I saw the site of the new residential College in the Badshah Bagh to which the Maharaja of Balrampur has given a donation of three lakhs. Government has not been behind-hand in similar liberality and apart from the 25 lakhs which we promised and are giving to assist the Universities in the work of reconstruction, we have assisted the purchase of sites for University buildings in many places and are prepared to help the in other ways. It is a truism in higher education as elsewhere that the first condition of progress is money and this is being provided both by Government and by private effort in no stinted measures. I might detain you, gentlemen, much longer by discussing the various measures that we have taken with regard to

OTHER BRANCHES

of education in India, for it is to be confessed that the aspirations which I set before myself and before the Simla Conference were not confined to the sphere of Primary Secondary and higher education alone, but embraced the whole field of educational reform. There is no corner of it where we have not laboured and are not labouring. We have not in our zeal for Indian education forgotten the cause of European and Eurasian education in this country We have revised the Code, we have made a most careful examination of the so-called Hill Schools and are re-establishing the best among them on an assured basis. We are giving handsome grants-in-aid and scholarships. We are appointing separate inspectors for these institutions and are starting a special training college for teachers. Then there is a class of education, which deserves and has attracted our particular attention viz., that which is intended to qualify its recipients for the Professional occupations of Indian life here.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

at Pusa, which is intended to be the parent of similar institutions in every other province, each equipped with a skilled staff and adequate funds has been specially devised to provide at the same time a thorough training in all branches of agricultural science and practical instruction in estate management and farm work. These instructions will, I hope, turn out a body of young men who will spread themselves throughout India carrying into the management of states and estates, into private enterprise and into Government employ the trained faculties with which their college courses will have supplied them. Agriculture in India is the first and capital interest of this huge Continent and agriculture, like every other money-earning interest, must rest upon education. Neither have we forgotten

FEMALE EDUCATION

conscious that man is to a large extent what woman makes him and that an educated mother means educated children. Since the Simla Conference, Bengal has already doubled the number of girls under instruction. The female inspecting staff has been overhauled in most provinces, and some ladies possessing high qualifications have been sent out from England. Good model girls' schools and good training schools for the female teachers are a desideratum everywhere. It will take a long time to make substantial progress, but the forward movement has begun. There remains the subject of

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

which has occupied an immense amount of our attention both at the Simla Conference and since. We have had commissions and reports and enquiries. We have addressed local Governments and studied their replies; but we are only slowly evolving the principles under which Technical Instruction can be advantageously pursued in a country where the social and industrial conditions are what they are in India. Whether we look at the upper or at the lower end of the scale, their difficulties are equally apparent. People wonder why Mr. Tata's Institute of Science came so slowly into being and in a country where it is the custom to attribute anything that goes wrong to the Government, all sorts of charges have been brought against us of apathy or indifference or obstruction. No one would more readily acknowledge than Mr. Tata himself that so far from discouragement or opposition he met with nothing at the hands of Government but sympathy and support. But Mr. Tata wisely wants not merely to start the magnificent conception of his father, but to make it practical and to ensure its success, and I can assure you that the rival views that prevail as to the best method of accommodating this great idea to the necessities of India are extraordinary. We have experienced similar difficulties in our own smaller undertakings. As is generally known we have instituted a number of technical scholarships of £150 each for Indian students in Europe and America, but strange as it may seem, it has not invariably been easy, at first, to find the candidates to fill them. However, we now have a number of Indian scholars from Bengal, who are studying mining at Birmingham, and our latest step was to grant three scholarships for Textile Industries in Bombay. Other attempts will follow and in a short time there will, in my view, be no lack either of candidates or subjects. Similarly with industrial schools which we have been anxious to start on a large scale for the practical encouragement of local industries, there is the widest diversity of opinion as to the principles and the type, for, it must be remembered, that although India is a country with strong traditions of industrial skill and excellence, with clever artisans and with an extensive machinery of trade guilds and apprentices these are constituted upon a caste basis which does not readily admit of expansion, while the industries themselves are as a rule, localised and small, rendering co-ordination difficult. We are however about to make an experiment on a large scale in Bombay and Bengal, and I have every hope that upon the labours and researches of the past few years posterity will be able to build. Upon these, and many other subjects, I might discourse to you at length, but you are better acquainted with them than I am and I have addressed myself to-day, not so much to details as to the principles, that have underlain the great movement of educational activity, upon which we have together been engaged. To you and to your successors I must now commit the task. It is a work which may well engage your best faculties and be the proud ambition of a lifetime. On the stage where you are employed there is

INFINITE SCOPE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ENERGY

And what is better for personal influence, while on the background of all your labours stands the eternal mystery of the East with its calm and immutable traditions, but its eager and passionate eyes. What the future of Indian Education may be, neither you nor I can tell. It is the future of the Indian Race, in itself the most hazardous though absorbing of speculations. As I dream of what Education in India is to be or become I recall the poets lines:

Where lies the land to which the ship would go,
Far, far away is all her seamen know,
And where the land she travels from away
Far, far behind is all that they can say.

In the little space of navigable water for which we are responsible between the mysterious past and the still more mysterious future our duty has been to revise a chart that was obsolete and dangerous, to lay a new course for the vessel and to set her helm upon the right track.

In his speech at the Educational Conference here to-day Mr. Orange referred to the loss his department had sustained in he death of Mr. Stuart, the Director of Public Instruction in Madras. He also spoke of the progress which was being made and of the pride which he and his colleagues felt in working under Lord Curzon.

The latter replied cordially, and in the course of his remarks mentioned that the fifteen days of consecutive day and night work in connection with the Simla Education Conference of 1901 at which, it will be remembered, he presided had been the cause of the commencement of the ill health from which he has subsequently suffered.

HIGH COURT.—September 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G—Little and Co—part heard

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Judgment.

796-04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valji vs Narsilal Ambaram—Sorabji and J

For an exparte decree.

554-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Joshi Juggonath Dewji vs Parvatibai widow Mulji and D
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

836-04—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjee Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another—Bicknel M and K—Part heard

206-05—Sorabji and J—Assoobai widow and others vs Noorbai widow and others—Mulla and M and Hiralal D—For further Argument

Commercial Cause.

581-05—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs M C Michailidi and Co and another B and N

Long Causes.

333-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Goculdas and others—M B Chothia

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.

550-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Joshi Jagonath Dewji vs Parwatibai widow—Mulji and D

355-05—Mazubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttan widow—Captain and V

275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgowandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

319-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Stroo Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Ibrahim Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co

250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devrum Keshavjee In—Person

409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshodjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another

753-04—Nadirsha and T—For pauser Bhanibai widow vs Viljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji Kanga and Patel

For Consent decree.

557-04—F P Pavri—Cowasjee C Bhandopia vs Dorabji H Ashburner and others—Little and Co—and F P Pavri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

250-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinand—Dikshet D and S—Part heard

305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dofimeherji—Pestonjee R and K

319-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla—Ardesir H D and Co—For Postponent

253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co

860-04—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motimavhoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.

290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkaran and s Ramcoover vs Ramjartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co

425-04—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and C

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersay and others vs Wali Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-03—Capts and V—Thukker Vanarji Hirji vs Thukker Damodhar Malhonji and others—Payne and Co

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THE great Temple, Miyagi, was the scene recently of grand funeral observances for the horses slain in the present war, the Buddhist priests reading prayers and conducting solemn services in which the sentiments of gratitude, patriotism and humanity were blended, says "World's Advance Thought."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th September:—

MANGANESE ORE.

Submitted reports from the Docks Superintendent and the Chief Engineer, regarding the provision for lines of Tramway for the carriage of Manganese Ore from the dumping ground to the Jetty berths in the Prince's Dock.

Read the following proceedings of the meeting of the Docks Committee, held in the Trustees' office on Thursday, the 7th September. The Engineers' Plan No. 6223-02 was placed on the table.

The Chairman explained that as the Committee are aware, Manganese Ore is at present discharged from the Railway wagons and stored in heaps on the Trustees' Malet Bunder Estate and carted thence to the ships berths where it is first dumped on to the wharf and then loaded into buckets which are lifted by the Dock cranes. That this operation besides being expensive renders the ore liable to mixture with dirt picked up from the wharves in the course of being handled, and complaints had been received from the Trade that the presence of even a small portion of broken stone or dirt affected the analysis of samples and consequently the price realisable for the ore on delivery. That paving the wharves which has been sanctioned would effect some improvement in this respect, but that improvement in the method of handing was also desirable,

He mentioned that enquries had been made with a view to arranging for the transport of the ore by means of overhead cable ways but there were serious objections to that system, one of the chief being the slow rate of working that was possible.

That it was accordingly now suggested to lay double lines of Tramway from the dumping ground to the jetty berths in the Prince's Dock and to transport the ore in tip buckets carried on trucks worked by coolie labour:—

The Secretary then read a note by Mr. H. E. E. Procter, dated 2nd June on this proposal and reports by the Deputy Engineer, Mr. Fosbery, and the Dock Superintendent, Mr. Hand.

The reports showed that the cost for a double line of Tramway, 1,108 lin. yards, double track, and platform wagons of 6 ft 6-gauge with 45-lb. rails with trucks and buckets would be as follows:—Tramway complete Rs. 35,923, 150 platform wagons, 150 tip-buckets, 1 ton capacity Rs. 39,765 total Rs. 76,688. Allowing 20 years for the life of the Tramway and an expenditure of 50 per cent. on the original cost for renewals and 10 years on the life of the wagons and buckets, and an expenditure on renewals equal to the first cost (100 per cent.), the charges, taking interest at 4 per cent. and the Sinking Fund on a 3 1-2 per cent. basis, would aggregate Rs. 15,505 or a little under 2 1-2 annas per ton on an export of 100,000 tons—the buckets being filled by and the coolie labour for hauling the trucks being supplied by the shipper.

The Committee observe that the exports of ore have been—1900-01 tons. 20,000 1901-02 tons 48 000, 1902-03, tons 98,000, 1904-04, tons 110,000 1904-05 tons 117,000, and in the current year the shipments in the four months ending July have been 33,400 tons against 23,000 tons in the same period of last year. The Trade thus appears to be increasing rapidly and there is reason to believe it will continue though there can of course be no absolute certainty on this point. They advise accordingly that sanction be granted to the construction of the Tramway as proposed at a total estimated cost of Rs. 76,688 but that in the first instance the rails be laid to serve N. and P. berths only, and that pending experience in the actual working of the system, only 100 wagons and tip-buckets be purchased.

They further recommend that the expenditure be charged to revenue account and spread over the accounts of three years, and that the use of the Tramway be made compulsory for all ore loaded at the Jetty berths, and finally that the charge for its use and the use of the wagons and buckets be fixed as 2 1-2 annas per ton, the shippers supplying all labour.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved. The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 76,, 88, are sanctioned, and the necessary report should be made to Government with a view to the work being proceeded with at once. The costs should be met from revenue as recommended, and should be spread over five instead of three years. The wharfage rate on Manganese ore shipped at the Jetty berths, Princes Dock, should be raised to 10 1-2 annas per ton which will include the use of the Tramway and plant when completed.

THE PETROL FIRE.

Read letter, from the Docks Superintendent, dated 8th September 1905, reporting that in the evening of the 7th idem at about 7-0 p. m. on an alarm of fire being raised in the neighbourhood of Prince's Dock Harbour Wall the Trustees Fire Engine and hose reels were taken out and got ready for any emergency; that it was soon ascertained that the reported was on board a country craft laden with petrol lying out in the harbour opposite Malet basin; that as many country crafts were about it was impossible to forsee what might happen if wind and tide should bring the burning mass towards the Docks and shipping, that about 9 o'clock the burning craft disappeared having received attention from Port Trust Vessels in charge of the Dock Masters, and as the flames no longer threatened, the Trustees' Fire Brigade and appliances were returned to their stations.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th September 1905, reporting that a fire broke out on the 7th idem at about 6-30 p. m. in a padow laden with dangerous petroleum, which was communicated to another padow lying close also laden with dangerous petroleum that both padows were lying on the mud off the Ismail Hubib Bunder, and the dangerous petroleum on board belonged to the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and was being conveyed from the S. S. Allbans to the Company's godown on the Ismail Hubib Bunder; that the fire smouldered until 3 a. m. of the 8th idem when it was extinguished by the incoming tide, and that it is reported that only one of the crews of the two padows sustained severe burns.

Read letter from the Attorney: Standard Oil Co. of New York dated 8th September saying in reply to a letter from the Traffic Manager, that in his opinion the cause of the fire was due to the regulations which compel lanters to be lighted at dusk on boars in the Harbour; that probably during the time that the men on the lighters were trying to light lamps, they might have dropped a burning match amongst the drums of naphtha; that the total amount of damage resulting from the fire is estimated at Rs. 20,000 roughly, and suggesting that either such prows should not be compelled to carry lights when at anobor in a safe place loaded with naphtha, or that some regulations should be enforced in order that these boats be provided with safety lamps which should be brought to them already lighted, so that they whuld not be compelled to light them on board the boats, But as it will probably be extremely difficult to compel such boats to provide themselves with safety lamps the safest course would be to prevent them from having any lights whatever on board,

Read letter from the Attorney, Standard Oil Co of New York, dated 8th September enclosing Rs. 250 to be distributed amongst the crew of the Port Trust tug 'Rose,' and of any other Port Trust boat which took a conspicuous part in preventing loss to the shipping in the harbour in connection with the burning of the prow loaded with daogerous petroleum on Mazagon on Thursday evening and adding that they are specially reporting to their head Office the magnificent conduct and heroic bravery of Mr Southwell Piper.

The Chairman mentioned that a full enquiry had been held into the circumstances attending the fire and that he had hoped to submit the proceedings to the Trustees at this Meeting but they were delayed owing to the temporary indisposition of the Port Officer, Captain Black.

Resolution—The report of the enquiry instituted under the orders of the Port Officer should be awaited,

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Sept 1905.	Total from 1st April to 8th Sept 1905	For week ending 9th Sept 1904.	Total from 1st April to 9th Sept 1904
Vessels piloted into harbour.	24	230	17	406
Do. " out of "	24	531	19	597
Do. transported	13	377	15	414
Do. attended to	...	22	1	24
Do. warped	1	25	—	8

SHARING IN THE SCENES OF THE PAST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Received prettty coldly by Frederick Elliot found in Prince Henry of Prussia a friend and a protector. Warlike and clever he was more an artist more a dreamer and more German than his brother. At the chateau of Rheinsberg he held his little Court the reverse of that of Frederick. He studied to render the sojourn at Rheinsberg as agreeable as possible. His hours were taken up in drawing, painting, poetry, and in embellishing his gardens, where he raised monuments in honour of the warriors, he loved. While Frederick alone spoke at Sans Souci, they all conversed and philosophised at Rheinsberg, played comedies and operas of which the Prince was either the author or had furnished the outlines. To fly Sans Souci they came to Rheinsberg, as they fled formerly from the formalities at Versailles to refresh themselves at Chantilly. It was a little favourite corner, and oasis in the sandy waste of Pomerania.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALLAWALA.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarrar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

RE BHUKANDAS LALUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared on behalf of Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, to argue against the rule issued on the 5th instant on behalf of Messrs E S Ezekiels and Co, creditors, requiring the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola as well as the Official Assignee, to show cause why the order of the 14th April last, and the sale made in favour of Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola in pursuance of that order, should not be set aside, and why all the proceedings taken by the Official Assignee subsequent to, and by virtue of, that order should not be declared void, and why such directions and order as the Court might deem fit, should not be given. Mr. Strangman appeared on behalf of the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola to argue against the rule. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Diwan, appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. Raikes, in rising to show cause against the rule, said he understood that his learned friend the Hon. Mr. Setalvad was going to apply for an adjournment. The affidavit on which the rule was obtained, charged Mr. Macleod and the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola with fraud in respect of the sale of the insolvents' share in the Hope Mills, Limited Mr Macleod and the Hon Mr Ibrahim had, in their affidavits, given a flat denial to the allegations made against them. Counsel submitted that this was not a matter, which could be disposed of on affidavits, and the creditors' only remedy was to file a suit and get the sale set aside. Mr Raikes asked that the rules should be dismissed.

The Hon Mr Setalvad asked for an adjournment of the matter on the ground that four long affidavits were served on his clients on the 18th inst to which they have had no time to reply. They had only a partial inspection of the documents relating to the matter in the possession of the Official Assignee That officer at first refused to give an inspection and disputed their right to any inspection, but when it was pointed out to him that he was only a trustee, and that the creditors had every right to an inspection of the documents in his possession he gave way and allowed them to have an inspection only the day before. They had asked for an inspection of the report of Mr. Macleod on which the Court had sanctioned the sale; and they were then informed that the report was missing.

The Judge. Has it now been found?

Mr. Setalvad said it was now found, and only recently they had an inspection of it.

His Lordship said that the matter was of great importance, and as the charges made by the creditors were of a serious nature, his Lordship thought it would be in the intrest both of Mr. Macleod and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim that the matter should be thoroughly enquired into.

His lordship was informed at this stage that Mr. Strangman intended to argue the point on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim.

Mr. Strangman, who arrived in Court soon after, said that the rule had been obtained by the creditors on the ground of fraud and collusion. What the creditors intended to imply by their long affidavit on which the rule had been granted, was that the Official Assignee had been cheated by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim in respect of the sale of the insolvents' share in the Hope Mills, Limited. That allegation was denied by the Official Assignee in the affidavit he had now made. The learned counsel contended that, in the present application the parties had misconceived their remedy. It was the duty of the Official Assignee to sell an insolvent's interest as soon as possible; and Mr. Macleod had sold the insolvents' share in the Hope Mills to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula long before the present rule had been obtained and in doing that he had taken the precaution of obtaining the sanction of the Court to the sale. The creditors' only remedy now was to file a suit to get the sale set aside, on the ground that the order for it was obtained by fraud. And who was the person to file the suit? Not the creditors, but the Official Assignee; and the present creditors must try to induce the Official Assignee to file a suit to get the sale set aside. Counsel commented strongly on the creditors' affidavit on which the rule had been obtained, and said that the whole of it was based on information and belief, but no reasons were given for such information and belief, which it was the duty of the solicitors preparing the affidavit to do. That was a type of application which no Court would entertain, and the adjournment asked for was merely for covering that defect.

The Hon Mr Setalvad, in reply, said that the matter was an important one, and he thought it was clearly in the interest of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim to court a thorough enquiry in the matter. The most important document on which the sale was sanctioned by the Court was found missing, and when the Official Assignee was asked to give inspection of all the documents in his possession in regard to the sale, he kept the parties at arms length, and ultimately gave them an inspection on the 18th inst. The learned counsel's clients had a partial inspection of those documents and it was only reasonable that they should have time to complete the inspection, and reply to the affidavits filed by the other side.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, said that the affidavit disclosed grounds for some of the allegations made therein. It showed that the mill had been making a profit, and that the first mortgage had been paid off. His Lordship thought that the course taken was a proper one, and if the Court found that the allegations were substantiated, and that the Court had been imposed upon in sanctioning the sale of the insolvents' share in the mill, it was bound to set aside the sale. So far as this Court was concerned, if it found that it had been imposed upon it would be its duty to go thoroughly into the matter. His Lordship expressed no opinion on the merits, but taking into consideration the fact that the affidavits were made on the 18th instant, and that the creditors had only a partial inspection, his Lordship adjourned the further arguments on the rule till the next Court day.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Gunpatrao Nanabhai Rao; Bhanabhoy Raghunath Khatry; Thomas De Costa; Haji Jusab Bavla Memon; Ramsay Alexander; Haji Ellas Jooma Memon; Jehangir Jamsetjee Jinadaru Sinclair Tims; Mahomed Husain bin Shaik Mahomed; Nazaralli Ebrahimjee Dawoodi Borah; Gajanan Mankujee; Shamrao Bhawoo; Nathu Ambajee; and J. H. E. Adshead.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 12th September.

Considered, with reference to Trustee's Resolution of the 22nd Aug. 1905, letter from the Engineer, of the 12th September forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,536 less receipts on re-sale of materials amounting to Rs. 1,536, or a net sum of Rs. 4,000 for the cost of the decoration of Prince's Streets for the occasion of the informal opening and a naming of the Street by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of Contingencies, Subcome II. The following Special Committee is appointed to make all arrangements in connection with the ceremony:—The Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. D. E. Wacha.

Read Trustees' Resolution dated 15th August 1905, adopting the report of the Finance and Establishment Committee in respect of the raising of Rs 30 lakhs of the Rs. 45 lakhs loan sanctioned by Government. Submitted the tenders received by the Secretary up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 12th September which were thereafter opened in the presence of the Chairman.

In all 186 tenders were received aggregating Rs. 83,41 000 as under:—

No. of Tender.	Rate per cent	Amount tendered.	No. of Tender.	Rate per cent	Amount tendered.
	Rs. as.	Rs.		Rs. as.	Rs.
1	104 2	15,000		Right over	73,41,500
1	104 0	1,00,000			
2	103 14	3,50,000	6	102 9	1,80,000
2	103 12	4,00,000	17	102 8	1,46,500
3	103 10	6,00,000	3	102 7	1,16,000
6	103 9	5,37,000	7	102 6	61,500
11	103 8	9,65,000	2	102 5	1,01,000
3	103 7	6,00,000	6	102 4	35,000
5	103 6	5,65,000	3	102 3	1,03,000
2	103 5	2,00,000	2	102 2	11,000
12	103 4	4,50,000	2	102 1	21,000
1	103 3	25,000	13	102 0	1,00,000
6	103 2	1,75,500	2	101 13	20,000
4	103 1	1,25,000	2	101 8	25,000
21	103 0	5,53,000	1	101 6	20,000
7	102 15	1,80,000	1	101 2	5,000
6	102 14	1,70,000	1	101 0	20,000
2	102 13	1,50,000	1	100 8	3,000
13	102 12	2,64,000	1	100 12	7,000
4	102 11	1,45,000	1	99 8	10,000
1	102 10	65,000	1	99 4	3,000
		Carried over Rs 73,41,500			186 G Total Rs. 83,41,000

Resolution.—Tenders at and above Rs. 103-9-9 which aggregate Rs. 23,03,000 when accepted to fall. The balance of Rs.6,96 000 was allotted pro rata to tenderers at (Rs.103-9-9. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 103-10-2-75.

A SPECIAL London telegram to the "Times of Ceylon" says that "Mr. Lampard's Malaya Company, which is acquiring several estates on which are 200,000 rubber trees from two to twenty years old is to be out by the end of this month. The capital has already been over-subscribed, and it is probable that the name will be the Anglo-Malay Rubber Company."

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

THE twenty-first annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Macmillan Buildings, Mr. Rattonsey Mooljee presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

'Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1905. The cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was an average

PURELY PERSONAL.

Queen Alexandra has as many godchildren as had the late Queen Victoria. She has, of course, acted as godmother to several of her grandchildren, including the Ladies Duff and Princess Mary of Wales. And her Majesty is godmother to the third and youngest daughter of the ex-Viceroy of India, the Hon Alexandra Naidera Curzon; and also to the last-born child of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lady Alexandra Patricia Ward. Then, the Queen has several ducal godchildren, including Viscount Mandeville, only son of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester; Lady Alexandra Osborne, sister to the Duke of Leeds and soon to be a bride; and Lady Alexandra Hamilton, elder daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. And she owns many godchildren who are the sons and daughters of earls, among whom may be mentioned Viscount Dunwich only son of the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke; Lady Alexandra Stanley, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Gosford; and Lady Alexandra Carrington, daughter of the Earl and Countess Carrington. The Queen has stood sponsor to the Hon. Mrs. Ferdinand Stanley, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady de Ramsey; and to the Hon. Mary Theresa Fox-Strangeways, the baby child of Lord Stavordale and Lady Helen Stavordale. Then she is also godmother to the second son of Prince and Princess Henry of Pless, who have always stood high in the Royal favour; to the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Leith, one of the twin half-sisters of Lord Swansea to Lady Colebrooke, wife of Sir Edward Colebrooke and to little Lord Stewart, son of Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh and grandson of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. Queen Alexandra is a kind and generous godmother and gives presents that are both useful and beautiful. The boys receive pieces of silver plate, and the girl babies a bit of jewellery, which of late has, more often than not, taken the form of an ornament in amethysts and diamonds.

The names of the Princess Christian and her daughters have long been associated with the encouragement of what in America is termed catting, and here is most often referred to as the cat fancy. The real cat-fancier among our Royalties is, however, the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and few know what a great interest is taken by the Princess in her pets and their show careers. Both Prince and Princess Christian encourage their daughter in her hobby, and in the Cumberland House circle quite a large number of recruits owe their initiation to the interest and to the enthusiasm of Princess Victoria. Her sister, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein fell a victim to the charms of a beautiful chinchilla kitten named Kim, and Princess Alexander of Teck, the Duchess of Albany's pretty daughter, who is much at Windsor, is enamoured of a blue Persian with lustrous orange eyes. Prince Maurice of Battenberg and Prince Christian himself are among the male members of a charmed circle described as cat-lovers. The latter owns a ruffled red tabby, with a most stupendous brush, of the glorified name of Togo.

The only Royal cattery, therefore, is that established by Princess Victoria at Cumberland Lodge. Its chief inmates are the chinchillas, Puck III., Venus (admired greatly by the Queen on her recent visit with King Edward to Cumberland Lodge), Chela, and Imp. Puck III. as well as some others, is a big prize-winner, but perhaps the most favoured pet is Imp, whose dwelling-house is luxuriously designed with curtained windows, and front-door and knocker, and letter box the portals of which bear the legend Seymour Lodge surmounted by a crown and the initials V. S. H. These pets of the King's niece have been bred from an already famous strain of show cats owned by Lady Dencies, the sister of Sir John Willoughby, from whom the late Queen Victoria purchased a pair at a bazaar at Bagshot Park, one of which she gave to her granddaughter who was so much with her. Perhaps more than any other of her descendants, the Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein has inherited the late Queen's love of animals. A white Egyptian donkey, brought from Egypt by Lord Wolseley, and a companion to that driven by Queen Victoria, is another pet of Princess Christian's daughter, who also is very found of doves, and spends much time riding, or in driving her favourite pair of horses, which she manages extremely cleverly.

Your paragraphs about the Prince of Wales as a sportsman remind me (writes my military correspondent) that there is another Prince among the best game shots in England—viz., Prince Victor Duleep Singh, who, it may be said, is with the gun what his brother Indian Prince, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, is with the cricket-bat. Eton and Cambridge (Trinity and Downing Colleges) began his education, and the Royal Dragoons completed it. As Honorary A.D.C. to General Sir John Ross, then commanding at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Prince Duleep made himself very popular with all classes, and, whatever the legal merits of his claims against the British Government, there are many who would like to see them recognised, at least in part, if not in whole, for he is a good sportsman and a good fellow.

In appearance Prince Duleep is on the short and stout side of build, no darker than many an Englishman you see bronzed by an open-air life, and with little of the Oriental in his features save the slow-moving, heavy-lidded inscrutable dark eyes. In manner he is very agreeable, though by no means lacking in the dignity which comes of a long line of Royal ancestors.

Prince Pierre Troubetsky is one of the sound men of Russia. An "old Moscow" prince, member of one of the twelve really noble families, owner of five large estates in different parts of the country he is liked and trusted by his compeers. For the last fifteen years the assembly of nobles has elected him as "Marechal de Noblesse of Moscow, but he has recently tendered his resignation. The Prince is of great height—over six feet two—and heavy in figure, with a broad forehead and keen, dark eyes. He is a great favourite in Moscow, owing not a little to his genial manner and sense of humour, but principally because he is known to be an upright straightforward man, judging the affairs of his neighbours and dependents as carefully and honestly as an English magistrate.

The Princess (nee Obolensky) has the welfare of her country no less at heart than her husband, and is an ardent student of its literature. She particularly dislikes pretension, publicity, and the ephemeral ways of St. Petersburg, and passes the summer months in one or another of her estates; living simply with her children, and delighting in her flower garden and orangeries. The Princess is dignified, but extremely shy, on account of a slight stutter so that strangers are apt to think her alarming—instead or alarmed. In height and appearance she is a good match for her husband having dark hair and eyes, and a brilliant complexion. In fact, she is very like a typical Cornishwoman.

The eldest son of Prince and Princess Troubetsky is even more intensely Russian than his parents. Boyish and inexperienced as he is, his opinions and conversation give a good idea of the way sprigs of nobility are bent in Russia. "Shakespeare!" the present writer heard him exclaim. "Oh, the original works are nothing to Tolstoy's translation. You should read that! On another occasion I heard him discussing the English form of Government or Parliament! We do better than that! he said Why, my father can go to see the Tsar whenever he pleases, and say Don't make a fool of yourself! In brief, the young prince has an amazing belief in himself and his family, but it is not stronger than the trust and confidence with which their own tenants seem to regard them.

Although he has been so eager to obtain a cessation of the hostilities between Russia and Japan, President Roosevelt is by no means a believer in peace at all costs. Once, when a student at Harvard University, he was outmatched in a bout at the manly art of boxing. In the course of the round his antagonist landed him a heavy blow which caused the spectators to cry a "foul." The future President sprang to his feet in an instant and cried: "It was not a foul. Then squaring up to his opponent again he shouted: "Come on; see if you can do it again."

A good story is told about Mr. Roosevelt in connection with the Rough Riders Camp. As everyone knows, cowboys, or cow-punchers as they are locally called, are by no means easy men to deal with if any little difference should happen to arise; but Roosevelt is equal to a hundred cowboys and knows how to treat them on all occasions. At a time when the Rough Riders were assembled in camp a young lieutenant had occasion to report to Colonel Roosevelt that some of his men refused to obey orders. They declined to wash the plates after mess. "Show me the man," was the colonel's calm reply. The lieutenant took him to a group of milky-looking cowboys. The colonel spoke to them, and desired to know why they disobeyed orders. The men replied that they hadn't come there to wash up dirty plates, but to fight. "Don't you know," said Roosevelt, "that your first duty is to obey your colonel?" "Yes," was the reply "we know that." Well, and don't you understand continued the colonel, that an order your lieutenant gives you is always an order your colonel gives you? The cowboys looked somewhat non plussed for a moment, then one of them replied. Why, colonel is that so? We never saw it like that before. We will wash the plates. And they did.

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, and local rain in the interior of Burma, Orissa and the interior of South India. Some showers have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and on the Circars and Coromandel Coasts. The chief falls are: Nellore 2 inches, Diamond Island 1 1-2 inches, Thayetmyo, Yamethin 3-4 of an inch, Rangoon, Sonemarg Wellington and Madura 1-2 an inch. The Bombay branch of the monsoon is still extremely weak. The rainfall due to the Bay current has temporarily diminished in North-East India. The barometer has risen in Burma and fallen in the rest of India. Pressure distribution is less unfavourable for rain on the East Coast. The conditions in the Bay are favourable for the formation of a depression. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, and local rain in the interior of Burma, on the East Coast and South India. Some showers are likely to occur in Bengal and East Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area. It is in slight to large excess of normal.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly along the coast from Mangalore to Bombay and also at Cochin and Colombo, while calms and south-westerly to northwesterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, minimum 5° in defect at Belgaum and 5° in excess at Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at some few places only.

Rain.—A light shower has fallen at Colombo.

Weather.—Slight monsoon weather conditions have reappeared on the West Coast and weather is likely to become more or less cloudy. Weather to the eastwards of Madras or Masulipatam in the Bay appears to be unsettled.

The steamship "Somali" left Lamoo on the 8th, and reports having experienced up to latitude 3° N. and longitude 46 E., moderate to fresh southerly wind, cloudy weather and moderate southerly sea; thence to latitude 11° N., longitude 55° E., strong monsoon, cloudy weather and high sea; thence to latitude 10° N., longitude 66° E, moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate sea; thence to arrival in port on the 17th light west-north-westerly and north-easterly winds, cloudy weather and a smooth sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	4
Total	10	7	75
Total plague deaths to date	304,563	220,002	
Same date last year	11	9	89

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th Aug. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£18,000,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 8th Aug. 1905 by Council Bills	£5,672,922
	By Gold	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 9th Aug. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 9,327,078

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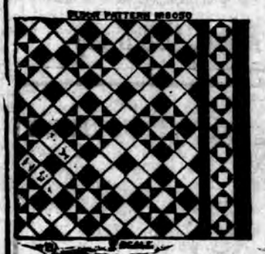
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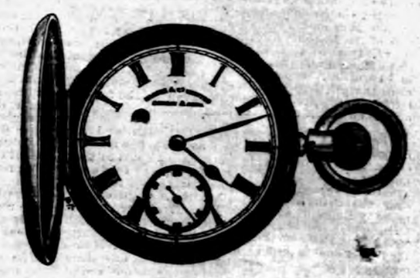

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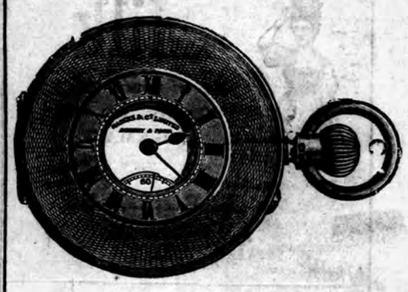

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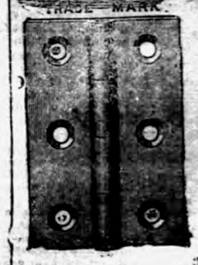

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